

DEPARTMENT
OF
DEFENSE



INSTALLATIONS' READINESS
REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED

End of Fiscal Year 2003

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2003

The Department of Defense's military installations play a critical role in supporting this nation's forces in the conduct of their wartime missions and in peacetime as the homes and workplaces for those forces, their families and DoD civilian employees. Section 117 of Title 10, United States Code requires that the Department measure "the capability of defense installations and facilities and other elements of Department of Defense infrastructure, both in the United States and abroad, to provide appropriate support to forces in the conduct of their wartime missions."

This, the fifth annual Installations' Readiness Report, is a snapshot as of the end of fiscal year 2003. It starts with the processes used by the Military Services and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to assess the condition of their existing facilities. Based on the ability of their facilities to support military readiness, the Services' major commands and major claimants assign a C-rating to each of nine facility classes. The ratings do not simply indicate facility conditions.

Each of the Services' major commands and major claimants, including the Guard and Reserves, and DLA submitted an Installations' Readiness Report. As the operational commands, the major commands/claimants are in the best positions to judge the readiness of their various installations since the commands/claimants evaluate facility requirements, allocate major repair funds and assess competing military construction priorities.

The major commands/claimants rate each of the following nine facility classes using a rating system of C-1 through C-4. Definitions for the C-ratings are:

- C-1 -- minor facility deficiencies with negligible impact on capability to perform missions.
- C-2 -- some facility deficiencies with limited impact on capability to perform missions.
- C-3 -- significant facility deficiencies that prevent performing some missions.
- C-4 -- major facility deficiencies that preclude satisfactory mission accomplishment.

The nine facilities classes are groupings of like facilities. Facility classes summarize more than 1,500 facility categories currently used for real property record keeping. These facility classes are similar to the groupings traditionally used for military construction budgets and are consistent with the real property inventories maintained by the Military Departments and DLA. The following are the nine classes with examples of the types of facilities included in each class.

1. Operations and Training: Airfields, piers and wharves, training ranges and classrooms, recruit facilities, armories, aircraft parking and hangars, refueling hydrants, flight simulators
2. Mobility: Facilities directly related to mobilization of forces, including staging areas and transportation systems
3. Maintenance and Production: Vehicle and avionics maintenance shops, tactical equipment shops, aircraft maintenance hangars, ammunition demilitarization facilities
4. Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation: Test chambers, laboratories, research buildings
5. Supply: Warehouses, hazardous material storage, ammunition storage
6. Medical: Hospitals, medical and dental clinics
7. Administrative: Office space, computer facilities

8. Community and Housing: Family housing, barracks and dormitories, dining halls, recreation and physical fitness facilities, child development centers, fire and police stations, visitors' quarters, elementary and high schools
9. Utilities and Grounds: Power production, distribution and conservation systems, water and sewage systems, roads and bridges, pollution abatement, wastewater treatment facilities, fuel storage tanks and containment areas

Summary of Ratings by Facility Class and C-Rating for all of DoD at End of 2003

	Ops & Training	Mobility	Maint & Prod	R&D	Supply	Med	Admin	Housing & Comm	Utilities	FY 2003 Average
	<i>Number of Commands/Claimants by Facility Class for each C-rating</i>									
C-1	2	4	3	7	4	4	2	1	5	9.5%
C-2	6	3	8	8	15	12	11	6	20	26.3%
C-3	30	11	24	13	20	15	24	25	16	52.7%
C-4	3	8	6	2	2	5	4	9	0	11.5%
Total C-3 and C-4 =										64%

For reporting purposes, the data is viewed as forty-one major commands/claimants. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the Guard and Reserve components of each Service are treated as major commands/claimants. The percentages are based on the C-ratings that each major command and claimant assessed as the overall readiness of the nine facility classes on installations within their commands.

Of the nine facility classes, only the Utilities class of facilities has less than 50 percent rated C-3 and C-4. Five classes have more than 70 percent rated C-3 and C-4. The facility classes that need most attention are the operations and training and the housing and community, each of which are 83 percent rated C-3 and C-4. The mobility and maintenance and production facility classes also have close to 80 percent rated C-3 and C-4. These are direct mission and wartime facilities that could have an adverse effect on DoD's mission capability and ability to fight the war on terrorism.

Summary of Percentage of Ratings by Service and C-Rating, End of 2003

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DLA	Overall DoD
C-1	7 %	3 %	3 %	13 %	100 %	9.7%
C-2	18 %	33 %	47 %	28 %		26.3%
C-3	64 %	59 %	40 %	41 %		52.5%
C-4	11 %	4 %	10 %	18 %		11.5%
C-3 and C-4	75 %	64 %	50 %	59 %	0 %	64.0%

The DoD goal is to restore or replace facilities that are causing the C-3 and C-4 ratings, thereby driving the percentages down. With 67 % of the facility classes rated as C-3 or C-4, it will take a significantly higher investment in Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (SRM) over several years, than has been seen in recent budgets to improve installations readiness to at least a C-2 rating. Although the Department has focused on MilCon projects to replace or fully restore C-3 and C-4 facilities instead of adding new footprint, O&M-funded Restoration and Modernization (R&M) projects contribute significantly to making our C-3 and C-4 rated facilities mission ready. Just as important as fixing our broken facilities, meeting the Department's goal of

full Sustainment is critical to preventing C-1 and C-2 facilities from deteriorating into a C-3 or C-4 condition.

Percentage of C-3 and C-4 Ratings by Service and Fiscal Year (less is good)

<u>As of</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>USAF</u>	<u>DLA</u>
End FY03	64 %	75	64	50	59	0
End FY02	68 %	73	68	63	67	12
End FY01	66 %	73	68	57	63	
End FY00	65 %	75	67	43	64	

After five years of collecting data and evaluating the readiness of facilities, the Services now have a better understanding of the condition of their facilities, and the Department can make a better assessment of installations' readiness. The Army percentages have been adjusted for all years to reflect assessments based on quality of facilities rather than taking a worse case of quality and quantity ratings. This resulted in a downward adjustment of 4 to 6 percent for the Army's C-3/4 ratings and 2 to 3 percent downward adjustment for the overall DoD ratings.

From 2001 to 2002, the C-3 and C-4 ratings for all the Services either worsened or stayed about the same. The benefits of increased investment in restoring facilities while sustaining existing C-1 and C-2 facilities, along with an aggressive facilities disposal program, have begun to pay off. All the Services have reported some improvement in readiness compared to the previous year, except for the Army which shows a slight decrease (2%). When counting the number of Army C-3 and C-4 ratings at the lowest level of detail, the Army showed no increase in C-3/4 ratings. The Army major commands with only one installation (USMA, USASMDC, USARSO, MTMC) are skewing the percentage of C-3/4 ratings within a given facility class based on minimal facilities with low ratings.

When comparing C-ratings over the past five years, there has been improvement this past year. The Department has made a concerted effort to improve its recapitalization rate and to dispose of unneeded, obsolete and deteriorated facilities, along with full sustainment of existing facilities. These efforts have slowed a trend of continually deteriorating facilities on our military installations. In this fifth year of reporting installations readiness, the Services have refined their assessment techniques and systems, which give the appearance of some anomalies in the data from year to year. This is DLA's second year of reporting and their process is maturing (give room for changes in DLA's numbers in the future?) The overall trend shows the Department still needs to make big investments in facilities restoration and recapitalization, but installations' readiness has not worsened.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT
by
Major Commands/Claimants
as of
the end of Fiscal Year 2003

When the major commands or claimants rate a facility class as either C-3 or C-4, they provide a narrative description about the nature and extent of deficiencies that contributed to the low rating. The narratives also provide information about the potential risks to military readiness, the scope of facility shortfalls and plans to raise the rating for that facility class up to at least C-2.

It is important to understand that the ratings from the major commands/claimants indicate the ability of their many installations to support military readiness. It also is important to understand that raising the overall ratings across a command/claimant or Service will take time and considerable resources.

The following pages are the C-ratings submitted by the major commands/claimants through the Military Services and DLA, and include narratives for C-3 or C-4 ratings.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

ARMY

UNCLASSIFIED

End of Fiscal Year 2003

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

MAJOR COMMAND: AMC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C2	C3	C2	C2	C3	C2	C3	C3

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

General Comment: The rating for AMC ISR for FY03 Maintenance and Production is C3/C2 (Quality/Quantity) The overall rating is unchanged from FY02

Reasons for Deficiencies: These facilities do not meet the ISR infrastructure quality standards for quality due to leaking roofs, failing plumbing, poor heating and air conditioning systems, and increased anti-terrorist/force protection (AT/FP) needs.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Facilities suffer from leaking roofs, failing plumbing, poor heating and air conditioning systems, and increased antiterrorist/force protection (AT/FP) needs.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Some installations report an impact to Military readiness, due to lack of small arms/pistol qualifying ranges for on post-military personnel and National Guard/US Army Reserve units. Needs are being met by travel to other nearby military installations and using their ranges.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans are to the rating through implementing the Focused Facility Strategy (FFS). FFS is incorporated into AMC's Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) TO ALLOCATE ESOURCES. Some improvements funded by National Guard/US Reserve units. Also some installations will update their installations RPLANS assets/requirements data.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

General Comment: The rating for AMC ISR for FY03 Maintenance and Production is C3/C2 (Quality/Quantity) The rating is one level lower than last year (Quality).

Reasons for Deficiencies: Overall Quality and condition of facilities levels continued to deteriorate due to less than full investment in sustainment. Future Years Defense Program contains MCA projects that address quality (vice quantity) of facilities and will return overall conditions to an acceptable level (C2).

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There are fourteen installations reporting C3 or C4 ratings for condition of maintenance or production failures. The installation reporting quality rating of C3 or C4 are: Corpus Christi, Redstone Arsenal, Blue Grass AD, Rock Island Arsenal, Sierra AD,

Watervliet, Natick Labs, Detroit Arsenal, Red River Arsenal, and Selfridge Garrison. The installations reporting quantity problems are Blue Grass AD, Tooele AD, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Pine Bluff Arsenal, and Red River.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Continued deterioration increases the cost of repair and sometimes results in unplanned and unbudgeted replacement because earlier repair was not accomplished in a timely manner.

Plan to Improve Ratings: MCA investment

MEDICAL - C3

General Comment: The overall rating for AMC ISR for FY03 Medical is C3/C3 (Quality/Quantity) The rating is unchanged from FY02.

Reasons for Deficiencies: These facilities do not meet ISR infrastructure standards for quality due to recent assignment of military personnel to the installation for security reasons. Quality shortfalls include poor condition of, utilities, and heating and air conditioning. There are eleven installations reporting C3 or C4 for Quality or Quantity.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There are eleven installations reporting C3 or C4. The installations reporting Quality problems are Fort Monmouth, Blue Grass AD, Rock Island Arsenal, Sierra AD, AD, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Natick Labs, Pictatinny Arsenal, and Selfridge.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: This condition has a minor impact to military readiness as off- post civilian providers are meeting the Medical needs.

Plan to Improve Ratings: See MEDCOM

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Again, overall condition of facilities has continued to deteriorate

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There are 13 installations reporting C3 or C4 for condition of housing or community facilities. The installations reporting C3 or C4 for quality are Corpus Christi, Letterkenny AD, Redstone Arsenal, Tobyhanna AD, Blue Grass AD, Tooele AD, Watervliet Arsenal, Adelphi Labs, Aberdeen Proving, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Anniston AD, Detroit Arsenal, and USAG Selfridge.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Deteriorated housing condition is not an inducement to enlist and retain soldiers and their families when they reside in housing that is not up to standard.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The continued implementation of the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) housing privatization investment, demolition of excess housing, and efficient/selective upgrading of remaining inventory will improve and raise this rating again to an acceptable level (C2).

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

General Comment: The overall rating for AMC ISR for FY03 Utilities and Grounds Improvements is C2/C3 (Quality/Quantity) The rating is one level lower than last year.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Aging equipment and infrastructure

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: All installations

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Deteriorated Utilities and Grounds conditions is not an inducement to enlist and retain soldiers and their families when the areas they work and play in are less than adequate.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The continued implementation of the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) housing privatization investment, utility privatization initiatives, and efficient/selective upgrading of remaining inventory will improve these areas and raise this rating again to an acceptable level (C2).

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

MAJOR COMMAND: ARNG

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Administration	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Rating	C4	C3	C3	C1	C4	C3	C3	C4	C3

General Comments: C-3/C-4 quality and quantity ratings are a result of historically inadequate amount of Sustainment, Restoration, Modernization and Military Construction (MILCON). Lack of full sustainment funding allows facilities to degrade at a faster rate thereby defeating the 67 year recapitalization goal. Failure to provide adequate restoration and modernization funding within the MILCON program forces the ARNG to continue to use and sustain facilities that are long past their operational life.

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C4

General Comment: This facility class changed from a C-3 in 2002 to C-4 in 2003 due to quality issues continuing to degrade because of shortfalls in funding and selected facility quality. The lack of investment in ARNG Training Centers has severely degraded the existing facilities. They are unable to meet current training requirements of supported units.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The majority of ARNG Training Facilities and live fire ranges were constructed for WWII, are in excess of 50+ years old and do not meet the requirements of current doctrine.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Over 400 ARNG ranges do not meet standards as per TC 25-8, Army Ranges. It will take \$90-\$100M to bring these ranges to current Army standards.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The majority of ARNG Units are not within traveling distance (IAW FORSCOM 350-2) of a range that meets current Army standards. This degrades the units' readiness for remobilization and post mobilization mission.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Programmed to invest \$10M annually to improve the quality of small arms ranges. Also programmed to invest \$25M annually to add new training facilities at Army National Guard Training Centers.

MOBILITY - C3

General Comment: This facility class went from C-4 in 2002 to C-3 in 2003 because the quality went from C-4 to C-3. The C3 ratings' still reflect the poor condition and obsolescence of many facilities. The poor condition is a reflection of the advanced age of the assets, their high use, and insufficient maintenance over the years. The obsolescence is a result of changing infrastructure

needs, and the failure of the Army to replace assets as needs changed. For example, as vehicle sizes and weights have changed over the years, facilities involved in moving, storing and repairing them needed to change. If they are not replaced, the ARNG will be forced to continue to use obsolete facilities.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Aging infrastructure and lack of sufficient routine maintenance result in poor condition of roads, airfield pavements, and airfield facilities. Quantity shortfalls are due to failure to build as quantity requirements grew over the years. New criteria/standards, changing organizational structure (new locations needed) new equipment, new force structure, and other factors continue to contribute to these deficiencies.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfalls in square footage continue to be addressed in our MILCON program. As the ARNG has brought its facilities up to 21st Century criteria standards, it has become very apparent that our facilities are too small to accomplish our current missions.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Military readiness is, of course, affected by these low ratings in that excellent facilities help morale and thus produce more excellent war fighters.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans to raise the ratings to the Army goal of C-2 include continued requests and justification for additional resources and concentration on specific deficiencies. In order for the ARNG to meet the Army's goal of C-2 facilities, Military Construction funding must be increased. The funding levels outlined in Program Objective Memoranda (POM) 04-09, rising from 7% of revitalization requirements in FY-04 to 28% in FY-09, is an improvement.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

General Comment: The C3 ratings reflect the poor condition and obsolescence of many facilities. The poor condition is a reflection of the advanced age of the assets, their high use, and insufficient maintenance over the years. The obsolescence is a result of changing infrastructure needs, and the failure of the Army to replace assets as needs changed. For example, as vehicle sizes and weights have changed over the years, facilities involved in moving, storing and repairing them needed to change. If they are not replaced, the ARNG will be forced to continue to use obsolete facilities.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Operational and equipment changes, (modernization), inadequate maintenance, high usage. Force structure and TOE changes cause servicing facilities to become inadequate. With larger end items and continual equipment modernization, more modern facilities are required. Resources have not been available to keep up with changes.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfalls in square footage continue to be addressed in our MILCON program. As the ARNG has brought its facilities up to 21st Century criteria standards, it has become very apparent that many of our facilities are too small to accomplish our current missions.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Military readiness is adversely affected by deficiencies in facilities as reflected by low ISR ratings. Better facilities would improve operational processes, safeguard assets better and help morale.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans to raise the ratings to the Army goal of C-2 include continued requests and justification for additional resources and concentration on specific deficiencies. In order for the ARNG to meet the Army's goal of C-2 facilities, Military Construction funding must be increased. The funding levels outlined in Program Objective Memoranda (POM) 04-09, rising from 7% of revitalization requirements in FY-04 to 28% in FY-09, is an improvement.

RDT&E – C1

SUPPLY - C4

General Comment: This facility class went from C-3 to C-4 because the qualities of facilities continue to degrade due to lack of sufficient funding to sustain. The C4 ratings reflect the poor condition and obsolescence of many facilities. The poor condition is a reflection of the advanced age of the assets, their high use, and insufficient maintenance over the years. The obsolescence is a result of changing infrastructure needs, and the failure of the Army to replace assets as needs changed. For example, as vehicle sizes and weights have changed over the years, facilities involved in moving, storing and repairing them needed to change. If they were not replaced, the ARNG will continue to be forced to continue to use obsolete facilities.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Facilities constructed in the 50's and 60's were not designed for the amount and volume of today's storage requirements. Space on-hand is not constructed to today's quality standard.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfalls in square footage continue to be addressed in our MILCON program. As the ARNG has brought its facilities up to 21st Century criteria standards, it has become very apparent that our facilities are too small to accomplish our current missions.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Military readiness is, of course, affected by the poor facilities as reflected in the poor ISR ratings. Inadequate facilities result in inefficient operating practices, damage and theft of assets, and non-approved workarounds that can result in improper practices and procedures. Low ratings in the ISR produce less-than-excellent war fighters.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans to raise the ratings to the Army goal of C-2 include continued requests and justification for additional resources and concentration on specific deficiencies. In order for the ARNG to meet the Army's goal of C-2 facilities, Military Construction funding must be increased. The funding levels outlined in Program Objective Memoranda (POM) 04-09, rising from 7% of revitalization requirements in FY-04 to 28% in FY-09, is an improvement.

MEDICAL – C3

General Comment: General Comment: The C3 rating reflects the poor condition and obsolescence of many facilities. The poor condition is a reflection of the advanced age of the

assets, their high use, and insufficient maintenance over the years. The obsolescence is a result of changing infrastructure needs, and the failure of the Army to replace assets as needs changed. For example, as vehicle sizes and weights have changed over the years, facilities involved in moving, storing and repairing them needed to change. If they are not replaced, the ARNG will be forced to continue to use obsolete facilities.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Current medical support facilities are minimally adequate. Rating will decline rapidly if adequate funding is not made available to sustain, repair and modernize these facilities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfalls in square footage continue to be addressed in our MILCON program. As the ARNG has brought its facilities up to 21st Century criteria standards, it has become very apparent that our facilities are too small to accomplish our current missions.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Military readiness is, of course, affected by the poor facilities as reflected in the poor ISR ratings. Inadequate facilities result in inefficient operating practices, damage of assets, and non-approved workarounds that can result in improper practices and procedures. Low ratings in the ISR produce less-than-excellent war fighters.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans to raise the ratings to the Army goal of C-2 include continued requests and justification for additional resources and concentration on specific deficiencies. In order for the ARNG to meet the Army's goal of C-2 facilities, Military Construction funding must be increased. The funding levels outlined in Program Objective Memoranda (POM) 04-09, rising from 7% of revitalization requirements in FY-04 to 28% in FY-09, is an improvement.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

General Comment: General Comment: The C3/C4 ratings reflect the poor condition and obsolescence of many facilities. The poor condition is a reflection of the advanced age of the assets, their high use, and insufficient maintenance over the years. The obsolescence is a result of changing infrastructure needs, and the failure of the Army to replace assets as needs changed. For example, as vehicle sizes and weights have changed over the years, facilities involved in moving, storing and repairing them needed to change. If they are not replaced, the ARNG will be forced to continue to use obsolete facilities.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Administrative space requires upgrade/modernization in many cases. Sufficient funding has not been available to keep up with this requirement.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfalls in square footage continue to be addressed in our MILCON program. As the ARNG has brought its facilities up to 21st Century criteria standards, it has become very apparent that our facilities are too small to accomplish our current missions.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Military readiness is, of course, affected by the poor facilities as reflected in the poor ISR ratings. Inadequate facilities result in inefficient operating practices, damage and theft of assets, and non-approved workarounds that can result in improper practices and procedures. Low ratings in the ISR produce less-than-excellent war fighters.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans to raise the ratings to the Army goal of C-2 include continued requests and justification for additional resources and concentration on specific deficiencies. In order for the ARNG to meet the Army's goal of C-2 facilities, Military Construction funding must be increased. The funding levels outlined in Program Objective Memorandum (POM) 04-09, rising from 7% of revitalization requirements in FY-04 to 28% in FY-09, is an improvement.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C4

General Comment: The C3/C4 ratings reflect the poor condition and obsolescence of many facilities. The poor condition is a reflection of the advanced age of the assets, their high use, and insufficient maintenance over the years. The obsolescence is a result of changing infrastructure needs, and the failure of the Army to replace assets as needs changed. For example, as vehicle sizes and weights have changed over the years, facilities involved in moving, storing and repairing them needed to change. If they were not replaced, the ARNG will continue to be forced to continue to use obsolete facilities.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Major shortage of Enlisted, Senior Co and Officers quarters. Army standard billeting to satisfy Annual Training (AT) and school requirements is not available.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfalls in square footage continue to be addressed in our MILCON program. As the ARNG has brought its facilities up to 21st Century criteria standards, it has become very apparent that our facilities are too small to accomplish our current missions.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Military readiness is, of course, affected by the poor facilities as reflected in the poor ISR ratings. Inadequate facilities result in inefficient operating practices, damage and theft of assets, and non-approved workarounds that can result in improper practices and procedures. Low ratings in the ISR produce less-than-excellent war fighters.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans to raise the ratings to the Army goal of C-2 include continued requests and justification for additional resources and concentration on specific deficiencies. In order for the ARNG to meet the Army's goal of C-2 facilities, Military Construction funding must be increased. The funding levels outlined in Program Objective Memoranda (POM) 04-09, rising from 7% of revitalization requirements in FY-04 to 28% in FY-09, is an improvement.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

General Comment: The C3 ratings reflect the poor condition and obsolescence of many facilities. The poor condition is a reflection of the advanced age of the assets, their high use, and insufficient maintenance over the years. The obsolescence is a result of changing infrastructure needs, and the failure of the Army to replace assets as needs changed. For example, as vehicle sizes and weights have changed over the years, facilities involved in moving, storing and repairing them needed to change. If they were not replaced, the ARNG will continue to be forced to continue to use obsolete facilities.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Most Training Centers owned by the ARNG were acquired from the Army and other DOD components after W.W.II. Utilities infrastructure replacement is required at most of these sites. Adequate funding is not available to accomplish this.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfalls in square footage continue to be addressed in our MILCON program. As the ARNG has brought its facilities up to 21st Century criteria standards, it has become very apparent that our facilities are too small to accomplish our current missions.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Military readiness is affected by the poor facilities as reflected in the poor ISR ratings. Inadequate facilities result in inefficient operating practices, damage and theft of assets, and non-approved workarounds that can further decrease readiness. Low ratings in the ISR produce less-than-excellent war fighters.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans to raise the ratings to the Army goal of C-2 include continued requests and justification for additional resources and concentration on specific deficiencies. In order for the ARNG to meet the Army's goal of C-2 facilities, Military Construction funding must be increased. The funding levels outlined in Program Objective Memoranda (POM) 04-09, rising from 7% of revitalization requirements in FY-04 to 28% in FY-09, is an improvement.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

MAJOR COMMAND: ATEC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C4	C3	C3	C2	C4	C3	C3	C2

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

General Comment: Operations and Training Facilities are rated at C4 due to deficiencies in Information Management and Training facilities on White Sands Missile Range, Yuma Proving Ground and Dugway Proving Ground.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Information Management and Training Facilities are rated at C4 because of a lack of upgraded infrastructure to support modernized information technology capabilities for electrical connections and communications. Additionally, asbestos removal is required in many of these facilities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The Information Management and Training facilities on all three installations are below minimal standard to support capabilities associated with their intended purpose. Cost to upgrade these facilities is approximately \$10M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: These facilities are located on Test Range installations therefore there is minimal direct impact on military readiness. Further degradation of these facilities could result in an impact on the test mission thereby impacting future readiness of current and future military equipment.

Plan to Improve Ratings: POM input has been submitted for both SRM funding and MILCON to repair and/or replace these facilities.

MOBILITY - C4

General Comment: The facility types causing the C4 rating in this facility class are Roads and Trails and Airfield Pavements.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The Road and Trail networks at White Sands Missile Range and Yuma Proving Ground are in poor condition due to the amount of non-standard traffic that utilizes the network and the harsh conditions brought to bear by the desert environment. Dugway Proving Ground has airfield (Michael Army Airfield) pavement rating of C4 primarily due to the large number of aircraft who utilize the airfield for training.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The cost to upgrade the Road and Trail Network to C2 at WSMR and YPG is estimated to be approximately \$200M. The cost to renovate the Airfield pavement at DPG to C2 is estimated to be approximately \$40M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The impact on military readiness is significant with regard to the airfield pavement issue at DPG. Failure to renovate the airfield pavement will result in shutting down the airfield to all air traffic, which will impact on military training. The impact of the roads and trails network deficiencies at WSMR and YPG have minimal impact on military readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: MILCON projects have been submitted to the POM for renovation of the roads and trails network at WSMR and YPG and the airfield at DPG. Additionally, DERF and AT/FP funding could be made available for the airfield renovation.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

General Comment: The significant facility types causing the C4 rating is Vehicle Maintenance facilities at WSMR and DPG.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Poor condition of the facilities due to deterioration over time without sufficient SRM or RPM funding. Additionally, the facilities are not capable of handling the current number and type of vehicles supported by the installations.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The cost to renovate the facilities at WSMR and DPG is estimated to be approximately \$8M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: These facilities are located on Test Range installations therefore there is minimal direct impact on military readiness. Further degradation of these facilities could result in an impact on the test mission thereby impacting future readiness of current and future military equipment.

Plan to Improve Ratings: MILCON projects have been submitted to the POM for a Vehicle Maintenance Facility for WSMR.

RDT&E - C3

General Comment: The facilities in this facilities class represent those facilities, which support the core business processes of test and evaluation on WSMR, YPG and DPG.

Reasons for Deficiencies: These facilities do not meet the current Army and industry standards for laboratory, research and computer facilities. The current facilities do not support current equipment and design layouts do not support testing requirements.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The total cost to renovate these facilities ((R&D Buildings and R&D Facilities Other Than Buildings at all WSMR, DPG and YPG is approximately \$80M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: These facilities are located on Test Range installations therefore there is minimal direct impact on military readiness. Further degradation of these facilities could result in an impact on the test mission thereby impacting future readiness of current and future military equipment.

Plan to Improve Ratings: MILCON projects have been submitted to the POM for renovation R&D facilities. Additionally, POM submissions for additional RPM funding will be submitted to renovate these facilities.

MEDICAL - C4

General Comment: The significant facility that is causing the C4 ratings are the Dispensaries/Clinics at WSMR and YPG.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The hospital at WSMR has been converted into a health clinic and dental clinic. It is not sufficiently equipped or structured to meet the requirements for a health clinic. The Health Clinic at YPG is undersized and requires repair and maintenance.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The total requirement to renovate these Health Clinics is approximately \$10M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Potential risk to military readiness is estimated to be moderate. Lack of adequate health facilities hampers mission accomplishment and readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: In coordination with MEDCOM, construction projects are being developed to construct a new Health Clinic at WSMR and address shortfalls in the Health Clinics at YPG and DPG.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

General Comment: The significant facility type causing this C3 rating is the general-purpose administrative facilities at DPG.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Current administrative functions are being performed in 1950's era barracks facilities. These facilities are in need of repair and redesign in order to provide an efficient work environment for the employees.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The cost to renovate these facilities to achieve a C2 rating is approximately \$12M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The impact to military readiness is minimal.

Plan to Improve Ratings: DPG has initiated a maintenance and repair program using existing resources to renovate these facilities.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

General Comment: The significant facility type causing this C3 rating is Family Housing at WSMR, DPG and YPG.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Current Family Housing units at these installations are outdated and require extensive renovation and modernization.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The cost to bring the Family Housing to a C2 level at all installations is approximately \$25M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: These risk to military readiness is assessed to be minimal although well-being issue could have a detrimental effect over a prolonged period.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Projects have been identified at all three installations and have been validated in the Army Family Housing Mater Plan. Projected start for these projects is FY 04 with completion by FY

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

MAJOR COMMAND: EUSA

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C3	C4	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3

OPERATIONS & TRAINING – C3

General Comment: This rating is unchanged from the previous year for the overall, quality and quantity ratings. There was no significant improvement to brigade, battalion or company operations facilities during the year. With the cancellation of almost all of our FY04 MILCON projects, we have no projects programmed for any of these for the immediate future.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Deficiencies in key training areas and ranges keep us at C-4. Specifically, lack of ranges in Area IV for Chemical Company/Battalion field training sites and inadequate unit small arms qualification ranges for the M16, M203, M249, MK19 and 50-caliber machinegun contributes to our C-4 status.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The majority of training areas are in Area I. Soldiers from other Areas don't have ready access to training areas and must travel to Area I to use them.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Limited land availability for training areas and ranges and encroachments by the local populace sometimes inhibit training. The LPP and FOTA are addressing this issue. There is heavy pressure from local communities to return land for farming and industrial development. Installation of power lines and other commercial activities by local communities continues on land that is currently ours for exclusive use. Noise complaints from local cities and villages, particularly regarding helicopter operations is hampering our ability to train. There are insufficient funds to upgrade and maintain training infrastructure, from which our assigned forces must operate and potentially fight. Many units continue to operate out of Quonset hut and other temporary facilities.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The Korea Region Future Years Development Plan (FYDP) has a comprehensive approach to provide additional facilities for the Virtual and Constructive training environments. This will require future year's funding for these MILCON, OMA, and Host Nation Funded Construction projects. Training land requirements are included within the LPP and FOTA to ensure optimal training support to the existing force structure. The plan is to maximize the co-use of ROK Army training areas through proper scheduling of these areas. We will divest most of our exclusive use training land. We will also need to increase SRM funding to sustain and improve the operations buildings and training areas that we retain, to ensure they don't continue to deteriorate. This will only happen if our SRM funding level increases.

MOBILITY - C3

General Comment: This rating is unchanged from the previous year for the overall, quality and quantity ratings.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The current condition of airfields does not satisfy current requirements. There are many limitations due to encroachments by local communities. These put constraints and restrictions on takeoff, landing and approach zones.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The condition of airfield pavements is poor as evidenced by several recent pavement cracks and failures. The quantity of roads is adequate, however the quality is deteriorating, as there isn't adequate funds to maintain roads in a quality condition. Off-post roads aren't addressed in ISR. These roads are improving significantly every year. But many remain narrow, winding, and not conducive to transport by military vehicles. Off post highways are always very crowded.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: We have very limited railhead and staging facilities and this impacts on the contingency mission for ability to move equipment by rail. Our only exclusive use port facility is in a heavily industrialized and built up area, making it very difficult to transport material from the port to a forward location.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The LPP and FOTA have provisions to get additional land and easements for airfields and take off and landing zones. There are plans to upgrade facilities with MCA and Host Nation dollars. These will require additional MILCON or OMA funding.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C4

General Comment: Maintenance and production ratings went down this year, from C3 last year. The quality rating went down to C4.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Maintenance and repair work has only been able to maintain current facilities at their current conditions because we don't have enough money to provide upgrades. The result is evident in the deterioration of the ISR quality rating from last year. This condition will only get worse as SRM funding continues to be below sustainment levels.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There are only a few adequate maintenance facilities in Korea. Much of our maintenance is conducted in old, undersized, and temporary facilities with inadequate life capability, insufficient floor space, and unsurfaced parking areas. This situation significantly impacts mission readiness. Many motor parks are not surfaced or lack adequate drainage and oil-water separators. Inadequate and substandard wash racks are still common. Maintenance facilities lack reliable utility systems, inadequate overhead lift capability, and have insufficient floor space and doors capable of handling modern weapons systems and vehicles.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: We have no production facilities in Korea so this item has no affect on ratings or readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: KORO currently has several projects on our FYDP for long-range construction. There are several SRM projects on the KORO “1-N list” to provide facility repairs. The Focused Facility Strategy to buy out Maintenance Facilities over the next ten years is critical to maintaining a high state of readiness here in Korea. The LPP and FOTA will help us here by consolidating facilities, and building new facilities onto permanent installations for relocating units.

RDT&E - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Ratings for this category went down this year, from C2 last year.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The quality rating went down to C3, but quantity remained at C1.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: This is an extremely minor mission within Eighth U.S. Army with little impact on mission readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: There are currently no plans to construct additional facilities. There are no plans under development to improve the quality of the few facilities we have. The quality rating will only improve with higher levels of overall SRM funding.

SUPPLY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The overall rating for this category is unchanged from last year. The quality rating went down to C3 from C2 last year. Many supply facilities are located in Quonset huts and H-relocatable temporary structures and are scheduled to remain in these temporary, non-ISR rated facilities for a number of years to come.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Long supply lines, long shipping and lead times aggravate the problem of warehouse shortages. Negative events such as 11 September or the west coast longshoreman’s strike magnifies our problems. Old underground fuel storage facilities are constantly failing, creating environmental problems that drive a wedge between the US and host nation. Many upgrade projects have been funded and these will result in proper storage facilities that will bring them into compliance with all current EPA and host nation regulations. However there are limited resources to upgrade and maintain most of the antiquated infrastructure. So most failing facilities have not been fixed.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Constraints with ammunition ESQD arcs impact mission readiness. We are working with USFK as part of the LPP and FOTA to obtain and enforce required easements. Efforts to construct and expand ammunition storage areas are meeting with resistance, as the local population is not supportive of these safety easements and the granting of new land for them.

Plan to Improve Ratings: KORO is currently developing a plan to identify and replace leaking underground storage tanks, and this will address the oil-leaking problem. But funding remains an issue, as the current levels of SRM funding won’t allow us to correct this problem during FY04. There are currently no construction projects programmed for storage facilities. The consolidation of installations under the LPP and FOTA are the only plans to improve this rating. Quality ratings can

only improve with an increased level of SRM funding to allow needed maintenance and upgrades to occur.

MEDICAL - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The overall rating for this category is unchanged from last year. The quality rating went down to C3 from C2 last year.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There are insufficient medical facilities to satisfy the total requirements of this theater. The existing condition of facilities is inadequate for providing medical services because of substandard utilities and a shortage of space for clinics, labs, administrative offices, and patient care rooms.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The majority of medical assets on the peninsula are concentrated on only a small number of installations. This requires soldiers to travel to these installations to obtain anything more than clinic type care.

Plan to Improve Ratings: There is an on-going multi-million dollar MILCON/OMA project to bring the main Army hospital here in Korea into compliance with current medical standards. Because this is the largest USFK medical facility in Korea, it will have a significant positive impact on the overall ratings when completed. A major upgrade at the Camp Walker Health Clinic has recently been completed. These are the two largest medical facilities in Korea. MEDCOM has funded a medical master-planning project to assess the current status of medical facilities (Category Code 500 buildings) and to determine the requirements for army medical facilities, to identify needed/required upgrades, and to identify defense medical dollars necessary to satisfy them. As an Integrated Healthcare Organization (IHO), 18th MEDCOM is a credited IHO under the purview of the Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Health Care Organization (JCAHO). To maintain JCAHO accreditation and to improve the medical facilities infrastructure, 18th MEDCOM implemented a Medical Operations and Maintenance Contract, effective October 2001. 18th MEDCOM now maintains their medical facilities across Korea. Improvement in quality ratings will be dependant on their ability to provide the necessary repairs and upgrades to facilities. Medical ratings for quality should improve in the near future as a result of the Camp Walker and Yongsan clinic renovation projects.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The overall rating for this category is unchanged from last year. Both quality and quantity ratings were unchanged.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: A significant number of our administrative facilities were built during the Japanese occupation prior to the Korea war. These Quonset huts and corrugated metal temporary buildings have antiquated utilities systems.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Although we need to renovate numerous buildings and, in many places, construct new buildings to replace the temporary structures built fifty years ago,

lack of funding is a showstopper. Traditionally, admin facilities are a very low priority for MILCON funding. So replacement of existing temporary structures isn't likely to happen soon.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Eighth U.S Army embarked on an ambitious plan to renovate at least one major administrative building on Yongsan per year. This program has now been stopped due to possible conflicts with the FOTA plan. As this was the only admin upgrade program within the Command, we don't expect any improvement in quality ratings in the near future. We will have to rely on the LPP and FOTA to provide construction of a number of major administrative buildings in the future years, as part of our consolidation of mission onto enduring installations. We have no other construction or upgrade programs for admin facilities at this time. These initiatives should slowly raise both the quantity and quality ratings for administrative facilities, as we divest temporary buildings on the small non-enduring installations and replace with new construction on enduring installations.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The overall rating for this category is unchanged from last year. Both quality and quantity ratings were unchanged. The current small inventory of housing does not satisfy the existing housing demand and large numbers of families continue to live off-post. The Eighth U.S. Army plan to increase the accompanied rate to 25% over the next seven years will require lease and construction of thousands of housing units. Current levels of furniture funding do not allow for purchases of sufficient quantities of new and replacement furniture. Funding shortfalls greater than \$5M per year are common. Mold and mildew problems are common throughout Korea, which has a very humid climate. Community facilities are inadequate or non-existence on many of our smaller installations. PX and Commissary facilities are inadequate on all but the major Installations. There are insufficient dining facilities on peninsula in both quantity and quality. Many of the current dining facilities are undersized and are located in buildings not designed for that purpose. Many are in poor state of repair, lack a quality eating environment, and aged kitchen equipment adversely impacts on health and safety of soldiers. We are working to upgrade these facilities using both MCA and Host Nation Funding.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Some unaccompanied enlisted soldiers are living three to four in a room designed for two and live in Quonset huts and H- relocatable structures. Barracks overcrowding is causing unaccompanied senior enlisted soldiers and officers to live under similar substandard conditions or temporarily reside off-post until barracks are revitalized through the Barrack Upgrade Program (BUP) or MILCON builds additional barracks. Off-post billeting in Area I, 2nd Infantry Division, is unauthorized due to readiness considerations. This further strains an already difficult unaccompanied housing situation. Off-post housing at other installations increases force protection challenges and increases soldier's out-of-pocket expenses for transportation and food. All Areas report continuing deterioration of facilities, and an aging and failing infrastructure across Korea. Inadequate levels of maintenance and repair funding exacerbate the problem. A good news story, Eighth Army has constructed and renovated a number of barracks under the Barracks Upgrade Program (BUP). The renovations and new construction are having a positive impact throughout Korea.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Eighth Army has benefited from increased MCA funding but SRM funding is inadequate. If this continues, improvements will be temporary in nature and new buildings will quickly deteriorate due to lack of maintenance and repair. There is a chronic shortage of family housing at all authorized installations. Unaccompanied personnel housing at many installations is insufficient to meet the demand, and large numbers of soldiers must live off-post. The housing shortage is actually made worse temporarily by BUP renovations. During the time the building is under repair, we currently have no swing space available to temporarily house the displaced soldiers. So these soldiers must live off post, which affects the readiness of the unit to be able to fight tonight.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Lack of funding for the BUP program in FY04 will delay improvements to ratings. If the delay is temporary, we can live with a one-year delay with no ill effects. A long-term delay requires us to continue to use deteriorated buildings. We have a UOQ requirement of 2,833 spaces and only 420 (15%) are adequate, the rest are substandard at best. Funding is inadequate. However, HQDA recently agreed to add UOQs to the BUP program. The Army Family Housing Master Plan greatly increased funding support for AFHC and operations, but Eighth Army requires \$23M to renovate existing leased housing and an annual increase of AFHO (\$30M) and OMA (\$15) funding to support its upcoming BTL initiatives. We have developed a master plan for improvements for much of our leased housing. At Hannam Village in the Seoul area, we are in the middle of our comprehensive renovation plan that increases apartment sizes and improves the quality of life for our younger enlisted and officer families. We have initiated planning for our first Build to Lease Program on Camp Humphreys that will eventually accommodate 1,746 families and provide associated community support activities. The LPP and FOTA will positively affect ratings as we consolidate onto permanent installations, and construct new facilities for the relocated units. In general there isn't a sufficient level of funding to maintain and repair existing Community and Housing facilities. Quality ratings will only improve with increased levels of SRM funds.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The overall rating for this category is unchanged from last year. Both quality and quantity ratings were unchanged. Our utilities systems (as noted earlier) continue to suffer from a high level of unscheduled outages for electricity and water supplies. Lack of preventative maintenance and upgrades have resulted in expensive emergency repairs.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There is no stand-off/buffer land to minimize encroachment from expanding local communities, and no ability to provide the buffer zones. Our installations are very crowded and have no land available to provide buffer zones. There is no land available for Force Protection and Anti-Terrorism buffer zones on any installation. We could only provide land if we construct high-rise buildings to replace existing buildings, and this requires additional MILCON funding. There are limited resources to maintain, much less renovate, current antiquated systems. Many utility systems are now upgraded, but remaining decrepit systems are at the point of failure. Many installation drinking water supplies require upgrade to meet potable water standards.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: KORO is currently developing a Utilities Modernization plan to upgrade utilities on our enduring installations. This ACSIM funded program will be a major

step to improving our utilities. Successful execution of this program requires the funding to come through on schedule, starting in FY05. The KORO FYDP also identifies MILCON projects to replace many utility systems. Utilities systems within EUSA are exempt from privatization, but we are continuing to privatize where it makes economic sense and does not jeopardize force protection.

Plan to Improve Ratings: We have numerous continuing and programmed utilities projects to support new facilities construction. Implementation of geo-thermal heating/cooling systems through Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) will serve a dual purpose of saving energy and providing quality mechanical systems. Approximately 700 old underground storage tanks are in need of upgrade or repair to meet compliance standards and prevent future spills and contamination. We have a plan to do this, but insufficient SRM funds available. We are initial development of a plan to convert oil fired heating systems to natural gas fired on our enduring installations. This will have positive impacts on costs as well as removing our largest source of environmental problems. Once again we must look to the LPP and FOTA as our largest source of aid to improve ratings. By consolidating onto permanent installations, we will be able to focus future resources onto a smaller number of utility systems.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY
FISCAL YEAR: 2003
MAJOR COMMAND: FORSCOM

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C3	C3	C4	C2	C1	C3	C3	C3

General Comments: Forces Command's 2003 IRR ratings have declined somewhat over those from last year. Community & Housing declined from and overall C-2 to C-3, and RDT&E facilities declined from an overall C-2 to C-4. Overall ratings in the remaining facility classes are the same. The Army Focused Facility Strategy program will continue to improve quality ratings and satisfy the need for permanent facilities. Maintenance and repair projects are ongoing at most installations in attempts to improve quality ratings, but the success of keeping pace with maintenance and repair requirements is dependent on the level of SRM funding. Facility shortfalls are being addressed through proposed projects in the Five Year Defense Plan (FYDP). Installation conditions are improving but the process is slow.

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Because of the sheer number of subclasses, the following list is not exhaustive, but includes the more critical facilities with low ratings: Division, Brigade, Battalion, and Company C2 facilities, organizational Classrooms and General Instructional Buildings, USAR Centers, ARNG Training facilities, Indoor Firing Ranges, Training Lands, and Ranges (i.e., known distance, machine gun, 40mm, anti-armor, mortar, tank, multi-purpose training ranges (MPTR), multi-purpose range complexes (MPRC), grenade, demolition, fire and maneuver, squad defense, infantry battle, MOUT assault and non-live fire, and aerial gunnery).

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: All 15 reporting installations rated at C-3 or C-4 on the quality of their operations and training facilities.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: New training facilities and continued efforts at range modernization will help prevent lapses in readiness. It is difficult to get C-1 results from C-3 facilities. The status of operational and training facilities presents a moderate strategic risk.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Improving and sustaining the rating of this facility class at C-2 is also dependent on the provision of sufficient, predictable SRM funding.

MOBILITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality driven.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Roads and airfields need repair and funding for these projects is generally inadequate. This rating is primarily in subclasses of F/W and R/W parking, runways, taxiways, and loading aprons, navigational aid facilities, surfaced and training area roads and bridges, and railroads. Airfield issues include failure to meet load capacity requirements, unmarked and/or untested grounding points, uneven surfaces, and general deterioration of facilities. General deterioration of facilities also describes the situation in the remaining subclasses.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Strategic mobilization capability is vital to rapidly deploy forces for power projection. The condition of airfields could slow required air deployment from these installations. Daily training and operations can be hindered by poor quality of mobility infrastructure.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Improving and sustaining the rating of this facility class at C-2 is also dependent upon provision of sufficient, predictable SRM funding.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality driven.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The subclasses, which significantly affect these ratings, include virtually all maintenance and repair facilities, central wash facilities, depot repair facilities and AR/ARNG maintenance facilities. Quality shortfalls are caused by outdated facilities, many constructed between the end of WWII and mid 1980s. These facilities are lacking in adequate HVAC, lighting, and vehicle exhaust system. Quantity shortfalls affect aircraft maintenance, vehicle maintenance, and installation maintenance and repair facilities.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Maintenance and production efficiency is affected by using inadequate facilities. This increases maintenance and repair time and can adversely impact readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Improving and sustaining the rating of this facility class at C-2 is also dependent upon provision of sufficient, predictable SRM funding.

RDT&E - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: The C-4 rating is quality driven. Four of 15 installations reported in this facility class. This low quality is due to deteriorating utility services at one installation.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Quantity is sufficient.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: None noted.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Improvement to the quality of RD&T facilities is dependent on the upgrade of utilities serving these facilities.

SUPPLY – C2

MEDICAL - C1

General Comment: Area not addressed due to C-1 rating.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The age and historical nature of many administrative buildings results in costly maintenance and many are structurally deficient. The quantity and configurations of these facilities has resulted in poor utilization, fragmentation of critical mission functions and operational inefficiencies. Electrical, HVAC systems, automation systems, and interior lighting in many of these converted facilities are old and inadequate to support current administrative missions.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: There are no specific identifiable risks to military readiness. Even though inadequate facilities adversely impact the working environment of soldiers, civilians, and contractors.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Improving and sustaining the rating of this facility class at C-2 is also dependent upon provision of sufficient, predictable SRM funding.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality driven.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Many housing/billeting/lodging facilities are rated C-3 or C-4. Confinement facilities and MP stations are rated low due to quality issues. Religious, Laundry/Dry Cleaning, and Postal facilities all have quality issues, as do Dependent Schools, Banks, and GP Auditoriums. Poor barracks facilities inhibit mission accomplishment and degrade readiness and soldier well-being. Such conditions do not meet soldier expectations of a world-class, high tech, quality Army. Many dining facilities are old and do not meet current Army dining standards. Electrical and HVAC systems in these facilities are inadequate and are either failing or have failed. Roofs are leaking and need to be repaired or replaced, domestic hot water supplies are inadequate to provide proper sanitation, and doors and windows are inoperable and need to be replaced.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The deterioration of this class of facilities is so advanced and comprehensive that it affects the well-being of our soldiers, civilians, and family members. These conditions have an adverse impact on military readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Army Family Housing privatization projects will improve this subclass of facilities. Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Improving and sustaining the rating of this facility class at C-2 is also dependent upon provision of sufficient, predictable SRM funding.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality driven. Many systems are in a failed or failing condition. This results from underground line breaks, sewage contamination, interruptions in service, uncompleted preventative maintenance, and high repair costs.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: This rating is based on the age and deteriorating quality of utility systems.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Utility systems failures can impede garrison activities.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Privatization of utilities will improve quality ratings. There are maintenance and repair projects ongoing at some installations but not extensively due to lack of funding.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

MAJOR COMMAND: MDW

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C2	C3	C2	C2	C3	C4	C2	C3	C3

OPERATIONS & TRAINING – C2

MOBILITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Fort A.P. Hill Airfield Facilities reflects quantity and quality deficiencies in the Airfield Operations. Fort A. P. Hill Assault Landing Zone also has deficiencies in drainage and slope, therefore not meeting current standards to receive certification. Fort Myer/Fort McNair roads and parking lots require resurfacing.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Fort A.P. Hill and Fort Myer/Fort McNair.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Fort A.P. Hill loses utilization from Airborne Units because of Assault Landing Zone deficiencies. Air Force C-130 units are continually looking for assault Landing Zones to perform mission training. Fort Myer/Fort McNair roads continued degrading will occur if not addressed.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Fort A. P. Hill is currently negotiating with a Navy Reserved Unit to perform repairs in the Assault Landing Zones to bring it up to certification standards. Fort Myer/Fort McNair developing projects to resurface roads and parking lots.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION – C2

SUPPLY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: None stated

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Fort Meade (88,000 gallon shortage) and Fort Hamilton (44,000 gallon shortage) lack vehicle fuel storage. Fort Meade and Fort Myer lack ammunition storage space to support mission.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Fort Meade's lack of storage space could delay response time to Anti-Terrorism Force Protection incidents and EOD force protection operations. Fort Myer's lack of consolidated ammunition storage complicates their ceremonial scheduling.

Plan to Improve Ratings: MDW needs DA support with National Security Agency for ammo storage for Fort Meade. Fort Myer initiating space consolidation plan and OMA projects to consolidate ammunition storage.

MEDICAL - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: None stated

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Fort A. P. Hill has a 5,081 SF shortage in Dispensaries and clinics and a 10, 824 SF shortage in Dental Clinics. Fort A.P. Hill needs a new medical clinic. Fort Meade medical warehouse is deteriorating. Fort Myer medical clinics need new utilities and laboratory. Fort McNair's medical and dental clinics lack office space, bathrooms, functioning utilities, and handicapped access.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Fort A.P. Hill lacks facilities to support a dental program. Fort Myer's Laboratory deficiencies slow medical support. Lack of bathrooms and utilities at Fort McNair reduces quality of life. Fort A.P. Hill will continue to work in WWII wood at reduced efficiency.

Plan to Improve Ratings: MDW needs DA and MEDCOM funding support to construct facilities at Fort A.P. Hill, and renovate medical facilities at Fort Myer, Fort McNair and Fort Meade.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: None stated

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Fort Hamilton has substandard (small) family housing units. Fort Belvoir lacks 308 family housing dwelling. Fort A.P. Hill lacks 24,000 SF Post Exchange facilities. Fort A. P. Hill lacks dining facilities (56,000 SF shortage) to support training units. Fort Meade (54,000 SF shortage), Fort McNair (35,000 SF shortage), and Fort Myer's (28,000 SF shortage) Fitness Centers are under sized. Fort Meade lacks 19,000 SF in its Child Development Center. Fort Belvoir, Fort Meade, Fort Myer, and Fort McNair lack quality barracks for NIMA, DINFO, The Old Guard, and Military Police respectively.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Fort Meade, McNair, and Myer will continue to lack facilities for soldier fitness. Fort Meade will continue to turn away families needing childcare. Fort A.P. Hill will continue to provide insufficient facilities for training units.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Fort Meade, McNair, and Myer have requested MCA to replace or expand existing gymnasiums. Fort Meade has requested MCA to construct a new CDC. Fort Meade, Fort Belvoir, and Fort Hamilton are undergoing Residential Community Initiative (RCI) projects to upgrade Family Housing.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Utilities at Fort Meade, Fort Myer, and Fort McNair have reached their effective life span and need replacement.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: None stated

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Installation can no longer maintain supporting utilities.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Fort Myer, Fort McNair, Fort Belvoir, Fort A.P. Hill and Fort Hamilton have digitized Utility Maps using GIS Technology to improve inventory and maintenance. MDW is executing privatization contracts for water, sewer, and power at Fort Meade and Fort Belvoir. Fort Meade anticipates awarding Gas and Electric Privatization Contract in June 2003, and its Water and Waste Water Privatization Contract in April 2004.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY
FISCAL YEAR: 2003
MAJOR COMMAND: MEDCOM

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C3	C3	C3	C4	C4	C2	C3	C3

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The MEDCOM overall C3 rating in Operations & Training is due to Fort Detrick and Fort Sam Houston. Fort Detrick has low Quality ratings in Information Systems facilities and Information Processing Centers as well as Reserve Training Centers. Fort Sam Houston has also rated their Information Systems Facilities and Information Processing Centers AMBER/C3. Fort Sam Houston also has low Quality ratings in Battalion and Company Headquarters, Instructional facilities of many types, and numerous types of weapons ranges.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Fort Detrick has a shortfall in Reserve Training Center space; 29KSF required and 16KSF existing. At Fort Sam Houston there is a shortage of Headquarters facilities for Brigade (need 23KSF, have 15KSF) and Company (need 164KSF, have 154KSF) its based on their Real Property Planning and Analysis System (RPLANS) data. They also show a deficit in General Item Repair (6KSF vs. 443KSF) and Automation Aided (24KSF vs. 44KSF) Instruction Facilities.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Substandard instructional and weapons ranges impact the training of units by reducing throughput capability, providing less than optimum training, or requiring waivers to normal qualification standards. Inadequate Battalion and Company Headquarters do not provide the proper support base for unit administrative, logistical, and training missions potentially increasing requirements on unit leadership. MEDCOM installations continue meeting current mission requirements through adaptive reutilization of existing permanent facilities and the use of Semi-Permanent and Temporary facilities where available. Limited SRM funding and continued deterioration will eventually result in impaired mission performance.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The US Marine Reserves have programmed for a Reserve Training Facility at Fort Detrick for FY08. Detrick has Satellite Communications Facility (FY09) and a Satellite Communications Center (FY08) in the current Army FYDP. Fort Sam Houston has two Reserve Center facilities under construction. Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Walter Reed is currently renovating Buildings 83 and 91 to serve as their Information Processing Center that is currently located in a temporary building. Additionally, unless a significant increase in SRM funding occurs the MILCON programs are the only avenue for corrective action to address both Quantity shortfalls and low Quality ratings via renovation. In order to restore and modernize our aging facilities a concentrated application of SRM resources is required and must be developed.

MOBILITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The MEDCOM C3 rating in Mobility is primarily due to deteriorating Quality for Surfaced Roads caused by lack of available SRM funding. All MEDCOM installations have adequate quantities of Surface Roads, Bridges, and Organizational Parking (according to the RPLANS allowances) however these infrastructure assets continue to degrade due to SRM under funding and reallocation of these scarce resources to higher priorities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There is a shortfall in Fixed Wing Runways at Fort Sam Houston that is currently being met by the use of a semi-improved combat assault airstrip.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Mobility ratings pose moderate readiness concerns. MEDCOM installations are meeting current mission requirements through adaptive reutilization of existing permanent facilities and the use of Semi-Permanent and Temporary facilities where available. Limited SRM funding and continued deterioration will eventually result in impaired mission performance.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Fort Sam Houston has a number of Access Control Point projects underway to replace the temporary ACP arrangements in use since “9/11”. Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. These MILCON projects will increase the capacity of certain small segments of the road system however they will have minimal effect on the overall Quality ratings for Mobility assets across the Post. Fort Detrick has a project to improve Anti Terrorism and Force Protection features at the main gate. The primary emphasis of this project is to provide a change in the traffic flow through the main gate that will enhance AT/FP measures and improve current traffic flow. Additionally, unless a significant increase in SRM funding occurs the MILCON programs are the only avenue for corrective action to address both Quantity shortfalls and low Quality ratings in Mobility facilities. In order to restore and modernize our aging facilities a concentrated application of SRM resources is required and must be developed.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The MEDCOM C3 rating in Maintenance & Production facilities is primarily due to low Quality ratings in Reserve/Guard/Vehicle Maintenance Facilities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfall indications from the RPLANS/IFS systems for this facility class are predominately in the Vehicle Maintenance facilities at Fort Sam Houston and Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Inadequate facilities do not provide optimum support to Reserve Component forces who are often required to operate on compressed timelines during mobilization. MEDCOM installations are meeting current mission requirements through adaptive reutilization of existing permanent facilities and these of Semi-Permanent and Temporary facilities where available. Limited SRM funding and continued deterioration will eventually result in accelerated facility deterioration levels and impaired mission performance.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. There are local O&M projects addressing some maintenance facilities at Walter Reed but they have received a low priority for SRM funding. Additionally, unless a significant increase in SRM funding occurs the MILCON programs are the only avenue for corrective action to address both Quantity shortfalls and low Quality ratings via renovation. In order to restore and modernize our aging facilities adequate SRM funding levels are required.

RDT&E - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The MEDCOM C3 rating in RDT&E facilities is primarily due to AMBER/C3 ratings for existing RDT&E Labs and Medical Research Labs at Fort Detrick and Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Reduced availability of SRM funds does not permit necessary repairs and renovations to keep these high-technology facilities up to current operational standards.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There are no indicated RPLANS/IFS Quantity shortfalls in this facility class at MEDCOM installations.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Moderate. The condition of these facilities will continue to deteriorate at an accelerated rate without needed infrastructure repairs. MEDCOM installations are meeting current mission requirements through adaptive reutilization of existing permanent facilities and the use of Semi-Permanent and Temporary facilities where available. Limited SRM funding and continued deterioration will eventually result in impaired mission performance.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. There is a proposal with Congressional oversight to construct a new RDT&E campus at Fort Detrick, replacing the current Research Institute of Infectious Disease (USAMRIID). This effort is a Homeland Security initiative and design is anticipated to begin in FY05 according to current plans. Walter Reed and the Health Facilities Planning Agency are programming a significant amount of SRM funds for a series of repair/renovation projects to improve Building 54, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP). Additionally, unless a significant increase in SRM funding occurs the MILCON programs are the only avenue for corrective action to address both Quantity shortfalls and low Quality ratings via renovation. In order to restore and modernize our aging facilities a concentrated application of SRM resources is required and must be developed.

SUPPLY - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: The MEDCOM overall C4 rating in Supply facilities is primarily due to RED/C4 Quality ratings for Enclosed Storage at Fort Sam Houston and Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Additionally, AMBER/C3 ratings exist in Storage Support Facilities, Ammunition Storage at Fort Sam Houston and in Vehicle Fueling Facilities and Hazardous Storage facilities at Walter Reed.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The ISR shortages in Supply facilities are fallacious requirements in RPLANS and will be corrected in the installation's updates for the 2004 ISR cycle.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Inadequate vehicle and unit storage areas at Fort Sam Houston impair unit mobilization requirements and support for deployed soldiers. MEDCOM installations are meeting current mission requirements through adaptive reutilization of existing permanent facilities and the use of Semi-Permanent and Temporary facilities where available. Limited SRM funding and continued deterioration will eventually result in impaired mission performance.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Walter Reed developed a project to renovate their Warehouse, Building 178, to bring it up to current standards. Additionally, unless a significant increase in SRM funding occurs the MILCON programs are the only avenue for corrective action to address low Quality ratings via renovation. In order to restore and modernize our aging facilities a concentrated application of SRM resources is required and must be developed.

MEDICAL - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: The MEDCOM C4 rating for Medical facilities is essentially due to the rating of the main hospital building at Walter Reed Army Medical Center (Bldg 2 - 2,584,063SF). The hospital at Fort Sam Houston is rated AMBER/C3 due to parking conditions and the fire alarm/detection system. Additional medical support facilities were also rated AMBER/C3 or RED/C4 such as Medical Warehouses, Veterinary Facilities and Medical Laboratories at Fort Sam Houston and Walter Reed.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: According to MEDCOM's Spring 2003 installation input on Facility Requirements versus On-hand Assets in Real Property Planning and Analysis System (RPLANS) there are virtually no quantity shortfalls in the various categories of Medical facilities aside from a small amount of Medical Laboratory space at Fort Sam Houston. Based on numerous new missions Walter Reed is in the process of editing their RPLANS to show 250,000SF of increased requirements for hospital space that will affect the next cycle of the ISR.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: MEDCOM installations are meeting current mission requirements through adaptive reutilization of existing permanent facilities and the use of semi-permanent and temporary facilities where available. Limited SRM funding and continued deterioration will eventually result in impaired mission performance.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, through MEDCOM and the Health Facilities Planning Agency, developed a \$400 million eleven-year renovation program for the main hospital facility. Many projects are under development and are awaiting application of SRM funding to repair/upgrade utility systems, the emergency power/generator system, and converting ward space to clinic space to house new missions. Walter Reed is developing a project for a new Veterinary Facility to replace the existing facility at Forest Glen. The old facility is sited in an area to be developed into RCI housing. Fort Sam Houston (actually Brooke Army Medical Center) is currently correcting the hospital fire alarm system problem with a \$650,000 project and is constructing pre-engineered Medical Warehousing facilities to improve their C4 Medical Quality

rating. A construction project for a new veterinary facility is also nearing completion. For FY04 Congress appropriated an additional \$10M in SRM above and beyond budgeted amounts at WRAMC. This funding is intended for application against critical infrastructure projects.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The MEDCOM overall C3 rating in Housing & Community is predominately due to low ratings in the following functional category groups: Fort Detrick: Fitness Facilities, Open Dining Facilities, and Baseball/Softball Fields. Fort Sam Houston: AT/MOB Barracks, Student EUPH, AST EUPH, Religious Facilities, Fitness Facilities, Bowling, Community Service Centers, Open Dining Facilities, Exchange facilities, and Recreation Centers. Walter Reed: Enlisted UPH, General Purpose Auditoriums, Thrift Shops, Recreational Equipment Checkout, and numerous other MWR facilities. Additionally, Quantity shortfall ratings are indicated in many areas as described below.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There are indicated shortfalls in the following facilities: Fort Detrick: UPH Dining, Officer UPH, Community Service Centers, Open Dining, various Exchange facilities, Ball Fields, Continuing Education, Fitness facilities, Commissaries, Child Development Centers. Fort Sam Houston: Enlisted UPH, AST EUPH, Religious facilities, Postal/Banks, Fitness facilities, Community Service facilities, and Recreational Equipment Checkout facilities. Walter Reed: Family Housing, Religious Facilities, Bowling, Child Development Centers, Auto Skill Centers, Fitness facilities, Library, Open Dining, and Ball/Athletic Fields.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Inadequate housing and community facilities impact readiness by impacting soldier and family morale. Substandard facilities reduce the likelihood of soldiers reenlisting. MEDCOM installations are meeting current mission requirements through adaptive reutilization of existing permanent facilities and the use of Semi-Permanent and Temporary facilities where available. Lengthy repair requirements to housing units and barracks caused by prior under funding of SRM coupled with continued deterioration will eventually result in reduced morale, lower retention, and impaired mission performance.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Fort Detrick has recently awarded a barracks construction project to replace the existing outdated structure. Many of Detrick's MWR facilities are temporary structures and are not rated in the ISR. There are a number of ongoing initiatives to construct/renovate permanent facilities. WRAMC is currently renovating Building 14, their Unaccompanied Personnel Housing facility that also includes unit operations space. WRAMC and Fort Detrick are progressing on their efforts to move to RCI housing. Additionally, unless a significant increase in SRM funding occurs the MILCON programs are the only avenue for corrective action to address both Quantity shortfalls and low Quality ratings via renovation. In order to restore and modernize our aging facilities a concentrated application of SRM resources is required and must be developed.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The MEDCOM C3 rating in Utilities & Ground Improvements is due to AMBER/C3 Quality ratings in the electrical distribution system and waste water treatment systems at Fort Detrick; the electrical distribution system, chilled water distribution system, waste collection system, and non-organizational parking at Fort Sam Houston; and RED/C4 ratings in virtually all the utility systems and non-organizational parking facilities at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The only indicated Quantity shortfall is in Non-organizational Parking at Walter Reed and that is rated RED/C4.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The only indication of a shortfall in this facility class occurs at Walter Reed Army Medical Center for Non-organizational Parking (RED/C4). The RPLANS requirement is for 497,755SY of parking and WRAMC's assets are 257,398SY resulting in a deficit of 240,357SY.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: MEDCOM installations are meeting current mission requirements through adaptive reutilization of existing permanent facilities and the use of Semi-Permanent and Temporary facilities where available. Limited SRM funding and continued deterioration will eventually result in impaired mission performance.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. There is a distinct need for the construction of additional facilities at WRAMC. Current parking requirements for staff and visitors force WRAMC to use valuable real estate for surface-level parking. An additional multi-story parking garage will free this space for future MILCON facilities. Fort Detrick also has a repair and upgrade project to an electrical substation ready to execute when adequate funding is provided. Additionally, unless a significant increase in SRM funding occurs the MILCON programs are the only avenue for corrective action to address both Quantity shortfalls and low Quality ratings via renovation. In order to restore and modernize our aging facilities a concentrated application of SRM resources is required and must be developed.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

MAJOR COMMAND: MTMC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C1	C2	N/A	C2	C1	C3	C3	C1

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Rating is based on deterioration of facilities that house information systems and equipment. Necessary repairs are programmed and alternate facilities are being used to support requirements.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There is no facility shortfall.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Any threat to readiness is being mitigated with other facilities and programmed repairs.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Necessary repairs are programmed and alternate facilities are being used to support requirements.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The quality rating is based on the age and condition of the existing utilities, deteriorating paint, and floor covering.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: There is adequate administrative space available for mission accomplishment.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: There is no risk to readiness associated with this C3 rating.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Necessary repairs have been programmed for the future.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: The quality rating is based on the age and condition of the existing utilities, both electrical and mechanical, and repair/replacements have been programmed.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: All quantity shortfalls are being met with local community/off post assets.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: There is no risk to readiness associated with these C3 ratings.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Repair/replacements have been programmed.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY
FISCAL YEAR: 2003
MAJOR COMMAND: TRADOC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C2	C3	C3	C3

General Comments: TRADOC facilities are rated C-3 in 8 of 9 classes. All 8 classes have significant quality shortfalls. Additionally, Operations and Training, Maintenance and Production, and Supply have significant quantity shortcomings. Only the Medical class is rated above C-3. These ratings show the following degradation from last year: Quality from C-2 to C-3: Operations and Training, RDT&E, Supply, and Administrative. Most of the quantity shortfalls can be successfully addressed by the existing military construction program. These solutions are necessary, but in and of themselves, are not sufficient to rectify the pervasive low ratings. Only the sustained injection of sufficient and predictable sustainment, repair, and modernization (SRM) funding, coupled with a continuation or increase of funded military construction will force these low rating above the C-3 threshold.

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Rating is a result of both quality and quantity issues. Because of the sheer number of subclasses, the following list is not exhaustive, but includes the more critical problems. The following critical facilities are rated low: Training Aids Support Centers (TASCs), Brigade and Company HQ's, Organizational Classrooms and General Instructional Buildings, Indoor Firing Ranges, Maintenance Instructional facilities, Training Land, all ranges except record fire, night fire, pistol, artillery indirect, MLRS, tank scaled, air defense, grenade, and aerial gunnery.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Critical shortages include: TASCs (151,723 square feet), Headquarters Buildings (2.9million square feet), Organizational Classrooms (230,083 square feet), General Instructional Buildings (1.9 million square feet), ARNG Training Centers (220,269 square feet), Other Instructional Facilities (2.97 million square feet), Maneuver/Training Land (507,097 acres), and Ranges (various: 328 Firing Points).

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The instructional facilities and ranges contribute directly to the quality and effectiveness of the training soldiers and units on these installations receive. It is difficult to get C-1 results from C-3 facilities. These substandard operational and training facilities present a moderate military risk.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Without adequate and predictable SRM funding, however, these projects, as well as other planned but unfunded MCA projects will not be sufficient to raise the level to C-2.

MOBILITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Low rating is primarily a result of quality, not quantity in the subcategories of F/W runways, F/W and R/W taxiways, aircraft parking and aprons, roads, bridges, and railroads. Airfield issues include failure to meet load capacity requirements, unmarked and/or untested grounding points, uneven surfaces, and general deterioration of facilities. General deterioration of facilities also describes the situation in the remaining subcategories.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Although the low rating is a result of quality rather than quantity, there are some significant facility shortfalls. These include: aircraft parking, both fixed wing (140,002 square yards), and rotary wing (522,160 square yards), aircraft aprons: maintenance (214,889 square yards), hanger access (26,784 square yards), holding (12,266 square yards), wash (15,605 square yards), and loading (21,000 square yards), and aircraft swing bases (3,200 square yards).

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Because all 4 Power Projection Platforms (Forts Benning, Bliss, Eustis, and Sill) have airfields with a predominance of ratings in the C3/4 area, there is a slight risk to military readiness. The condition of these airfields could slow required air deployment from these installations.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Improving the rating of this facility class is almost entirely dependent upon provision of sufficient, predictable SRM funding beginning with the current year and extending across the POM. One planned but currently unfunded MCA project (Range road extension at Fort Knox: \$8.1M) will affect the overall rating.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Rating is a function of both quality and quantity shortfalls. The subclasses which significantly affect these ratings include central wash facilities, and, with the exceptions of depot weapons repair and National Guard maintenance facilities (one installation each), virtually all maintenance and repair facilities. Quality shortfalls are pervasive while the quantity shortfalls affect aircraft maintenance, vehicle maintenance, and installation maintenance and repair facilities. Quality shortfalls are caused by outdated facilities, many constructed in the WWII-mid 1960's era, and lacking in adequate HVAC, lighting, and vehicle exhaust system. Additionally, many of these substandard facilities are separate, stand alone structures dispersed throughout the installations. This decreases maintenance and repair efficiency.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Critical quantity shortfalls include 7 of 23 central wash facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities (579,308 square feet), installation maintenance and repair facilities (166,688 square feet), and Vehicle main DOL/DPW facilities (422,117 square feet).

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The inefficiency due to dispersed and inadequate facilities contributes to increased maintenance and repair times and could adversely affect readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. While these projects are

necessary, they are not sufficient to accomplish this mission. MCA funding for planned but unexecuted projects at Forts Huachuca and Leonard Wood and others, coupled with adequate and predictable SRM funding will be required if this rating is to be raised to the C-2 level.

RDT&E - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Nine installations include this facility class. 89% of the facilities have quality ratings of C-3/4. Low quality ratings stem from deterioration of the facilities. Insufficient interior lighting, cracked interior walls, and leaking roofs describe these facilities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Quantity is sufficient.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: None

Plan to Improve Ratings: Improving the condition of these facilities is dependent upon sufficient and predictable SRM funding.

SUPPLY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Low rating results from quality (storage support facilities, depot enclosed and covered storage, installation covered storage, and vehicle storage), quantity (fuel storage and oxy/acetylene storage), and both quality and quantity (ammunition storage, cold storage, enclosed storage, controlled humidity storage, and unit storage buildings). The overall rating is C-3 for both quality and quantity. Many storage facilities are of dated design and cannot accommodate material handling equipment. This flaw leads to increased time in accepting, storing, and issuing supplies. Additionally, existing facilities frequently exhibit inadequate and insufficient lighting, insufficient parking, leaking roofs, and include loading docks in need of repair.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Fuel storage shortfalls include: aircraft (2,223,691 gallons), land vehicle (1,865,759 gallons), and bulk liquid (119,079 barrels). Other storage shortfalls include: ammunition (202,513 square feet), cold storage (286,893 square feet), enclosed storage (2,836,003 square feet), oxy/acetylene storage (1,143 square feet), hazardous storage (65,553 square feet), controlled humidity storage (19,515 square feet), and unit storage buildings (921,627 square feet).

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Potential risks to military readiness: Lack of bulk fuel and ammunition storage could affect readiness if mobilization or OPTEMPO requirements would exceed local capabilities.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Plans to raise the rating for that facility class to at least C-2: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. FY 05-09 POM did not include any funded bulk fuel storage projects.

MEDICAL - C2

General Comment: No comment required.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Quality is lacking, and these shortcomings are responsible for the low rating. The vintage administrative buildings throughout the command are costly to maintain and many are structurally deficient. Their inefficient configurations have resulted in poor utilization, fragmentation of critical mission functions and operational inefficiencies. These inadequate facilities adversely impact the working environment of soldiers, civilians, and contractors. Due to age and their historical nature, many administrative facilities in the command cannot be properly configured to support current automation requirements without major renovations. Electrical, HVAC systems, and interior lighting in many of these converted facilities are old and inadequate to support current administrative missions.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: While quality issues drive this rating, there are facility shortfalls in EOC/SCIF facilities (9,769 square feet) and administrative facilities (188,896 square feet).

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: No specific identifiable risks to military readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. However, because current and past SRM funding levels were inadequate to sustain and prevent further deterioration of existing administrative facilities and their supporting infrastructure, these projects are insufficient to raise the level to C-2. Adequate MCA and SRM funding must also be provided if this rating is to be improved to C-2.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Rating is low because of quality ratings, although certain subclasses also have low quantity ratings. All housing/billeting/lodging facilities, with the exception of Army Lodging, are rated C-3. Confinement facilities and MP stations are rated low due to quality issues. Religious Education, Laundry/Dry Cleaning, and Postal facilities all have quality issues, as do Dependent Schools, Banks, and GP Auditoriums. Religious Facilities have both quality and quantity shortcomings. All NAF facilities, with the exception of non-PX Eating Facilities, Car Washes, Youth Support Facilities, Recreation Centers, Indoor Swimming Pools, general Purpose playgrounds, and Golf Courses are rated C-3. Only 5% of Initial Military Training (IMT) Barracks meet adequate standards for the training mission requirements. The average age of the "Starship" Basic Combat Trainee (BCT) barracks in TRADOC is over 20 years and they are rapidly deteriorating due to the inadequate SRM funding levels over the years. Many of the Advance Individual Trainee (AIT) facilities were built in the early 1950's and have undergone several major renovations, however they do not meet the current training mission functional requirements and their infrastructure is failing and in many cases beyond economical repair. Inadequate trainee barracks have resulted in health problems, overcrowding, cadre burnout, lower graduation rates, and retention. Poor barracks facilities inhibit mission accomplishment and degrade readiness and soldier well-being. These conditions affect soldier morale, efficiency and effectiveness, which, in turn, adversely impact soldier readiness. Such conditions do not meet soldier expectations of a world-class, high tech, quality Army. Many dining facilities are old and do not meet current Army dining

standards. Dining facilities in many of our BCT “Starship” and AIT barracks are in dire need of major renovations. Electrical and HVAC systems in these facilities are inadequate and are either failing or have failed. Roofs are leaking and need to be replaced, domestic hot water supplies are inadequate to provide proper sanitation, and doors and windows are inoperable and need to be replaced. Many installations lack dining facilities within walking distance of trainee barracks. Obsolete equipment, worn furnishings, and inefficient kitchen and dining area layouts have adversely impacted installations’ ability to prepare meals to the Army’s standards of time, quality, and quantity. Poor quality of life, morale, and welfare has resulted in lost soldier productivity. The poor quality of dining facilities has adversely impacted the Army’s ability to feed soldiers, which will result in degradation of the mission and curtailment of training throughput.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Housing and Community facility shortfalls include: Family Housing: 1,559 units; Barracks spaces: UPH(916), AT/MOB: (5,715), Transit AIT (4,533), AST (9,811), Senior Enlisted (1,532), Trainee Barracks (10, 185), Officer UPH (2,059), Annual Training Officer Quarters (1,400); UPH DFAC: 799, 236 square feet; Detached Miscellaneous Facilities: 1,168,231 square feet; Religious Facilities: 469,432 square feet; Banks: 130,173 square feet; GP Auditoriums: 112,070 square feet; Child Development Centers: 318,428 square feet; Military Clothing Stores: 34,131 square feet; Skill Centers: 214,239 square feet; Auto Skill Centers: 54,722 square feet; ACES Facilities: 83,668 square feet; Community Service Centers: 101,912 square feet; Library Facilities: 93,091 square feet; Open DFACs: 300,995 square feet; Exchange Eating Facilities: 57,080 square feet; Service Stations: 102,067 square feet; Recreational Equipment Checkouts: 146,548 square feet; Athletic Fields including 97 Baseball, 258 Softball, and 198 Multipurpose; and 15 Outdoor Pools.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The deterioration of this class of facilities is so advanced and comprehensive that it affects, indirectly, military readiness. Because trainee barracks are mission facilities within TRADOC, their deteriorated state directly affects military readiness of all incoming Soldiers in the Army. The effect is slight, but pervasive.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Army Family Housing privatization (\$136 million in FY 05) and construction/improvement (\$68 million in FY 04, \$88 million in FY 05, \$61 million in FY 06, \$74 million in FY 07, and \$24 million in FY 08) projects will improve this subclass of facilities, but without adequate and predictable SRM funding the rating will not reach or be sustainable at the C-2 or greater level. Military Construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations. Housing shortfalls in AIT barracks is being met with a short-term workaround of leasing temporary prefab trailers. TRADOC ranked SRM projects to renovate/repair trainee barracks high on HQ IMA’s FY 03 year-end SRM project listing. Replacement dining facilities for several installations are programmed in the FYDP. TRADOC is updating the Training Barracks Development Plan (TBSDP) using the latest data and conditions to improve training area effectiveness. This update includes additional training facility types and will use current mission focus to improve the original TBSDP. The BCT/OSUT Complex Standard has been submitted for final approval and the new AIT Complex Standard is being produced concurrently with the update of the TBSDP; these standards will identify the needed functional improvements. The standards will be used for new construction and for upgrade of existing barracks to new functional conditions. Army leadership commitment is needed to provide

training capacity and improve facilities for the future. Projected completion date for both of these initiatives is Spring 2004.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Rating is based upon quality issues with the following subclasses responsible for the low quality rating: electric power lines, power substations (also quantity), heat source and distribution lines, gas transmission lines (also quantity), chilled water lines, crime and secondary waste water treatment, industrial waste treatment, sewage collection lines, filter plants, chlorinator facilities, potable and non-potable water distribution and storage facilities, non-potable reservoirs, water retaining basins, and non-organizational parking. Many systems are in a failed or failing condition. Underground line breaks, sewage contamination, interruptions in service, uncompleted preventative maintenance, and high repair costs characterize utility systems.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Although the rating is a result of quality shortfalls, there are facility shortfalls in the following areas: power substation/switch facility (756,547 KVA) and gas transmission lines (1,514,575 linear feet).

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Generally, the problems affect quality of life rather than military readiness directly. There is one possible exception. Fort Sill has an electrical power distribution grid on the verge of catastrophic failure. Over half their electrical lines are rated red and required repairs have been estimated to cost \$1.8M.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Privatization and completion of ongoing projects will improve the situation, but sufficient SRM funding is required if this class is to reach and be sustainable at the C-2 level.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

MAJOR COMMAND: USARC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C3	C3	C1	C3	C2	C2	C3	C3

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

General Comment: The first factor is the aging Training Centers - USAR infrastructure. The United States greatly expanded the United States Army Reserve (USAR) during the decade of the 1950s. This expansion was supported by the construction of many new reserve centers, creating a large construction bubble. These 1950 era reserve centers are the majority of the USAR's training support infrastructure. These centers are nearing the end of their economic life, with a large Military Construction funding bubble required to replace this aging infrastructure. The Military Construction requirement to replace this aging infrastructure greatly exceeds the USAR's appropriated funding.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Due to the age the economic life of many reserve centers are nearing the end, first affecting the facilities critical components. The Military Construction requirement to replace this aging infrastructure greatly exceeds the USAR's appropriated funding. Additionally, our funding in OMAR SRM dollars does not allow us to extend the life of enough facilities to bring other categories to C-2 condition.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Many reserve centers are overcrowded due shifts in population and facility age. Creating a need to construct centers in new recruiting markets and excess old ones, but the USAR is not sufficiently funded to construct these additional centers in needed areas.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Although the present affect on Readiness is minimal, the USAR expanding roles creates the requirement to provide soldiers with adequate quality facilities to meet the training needs of the units. Thus greatly increasing the potential risks to military readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The USAR has many new innovative initiatives to cope with the facilities dilemma stated above however, failure to provide 100% sustainment dollars will ultimately result in this category falling to C-3. The plan to increase our overall facility condition to a C-1 rating includes:

a. Investment based Operation & Maintenance Army Reserve (OMAR) funding. The USAR targets our OMAR funds to first sustain the current facility condition. The next priority is to improve "Amber" condition facilities to a "Green" condition. The USAR continues to see an increase in both "Green" and "Red" facilities as expected.

b. A small percentage of our SRM dollars are used to restore existing USAR Centers that are located in good recruiting areas, have a structure that will be in the inventory for the foreseeable future and are economically repairable. We call this program the Full Facility Restoration Program. Without a separate funding stream (like the one used for barracks upgrades) we will not be able to restore enough facilities before they wear out and turn RED.

c. No soldier should live in a " Red " or "worst" facility. The USAR either revitalizes or eliminates "Red" facilities from the inventory. The USAR strategy to eliminate "Red" facilities includes Military Construction, Real Property Exchanges, Leases, and Full Facility Restoration projects.

MOBILITY - C3

General Comment: The Regional Readiness Command installation Mobility type facilities are supporting unit Mission Essential Task List training, they do not support strategic mobility.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The mobility facilities, primarily associated with airfields, are leased from local airport authorities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Quality of pavement facilities are affected by funding constraints.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: There is no impact on mobilization and minimal impact on unit readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Projects planned to repair airfield pavement area where needed, other areas are maintain by local airport.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

General Comment: The Army Reserve Maintenance Facilities (primarily Organization Maintenance Support (OMS) facilities) are an integral part of the Operations & Training, Training Centers - USAR.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The strategy focusing on Operations and Training buildings will cause this category of facility to degrade to C-4 within 5 years.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Improvement of this category to C-2 requires; funding sustainment at 100%, \$100M additional MILCON and \$50M in Restoration.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The current condition impacts USAR readiness as soldiers lack adequate facilities in which to conduct home stations training related to equipment maintenance and repair.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Improvement of this category to C-2 requires; funding sustainment at 100%, \$100M additional MILCON and \$50M in Restoration using the Full Facility Revitalization program.

RDT&E – C1

SUPPLY - C3

General Comment: None

Reasons for Deficiencies: Due to the age of many Army Reserve facilities and the overcrowding these facilities do not adequate unit storage space

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Improvement of this category to C-2 requires; funding sustainment, Restoration and additional MILCON.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The C-3 rating has a minimal impact on readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The USAR strategy to improve through Military Construction, Real Property Exchanges, Leases, and Full Facility Restoration projects. In addition, the Army Reserve Logistics for the 21st Century (ARLOG XXI) initiative includes the long- term storage of 37% of USAR equipment in a controlled humidity environment at sites located at or near seaports and airports capable of supporting large lift capability or major highways throughout CONUS. Implementation of this initiative will sustain USAR equipment in a ready state, increase equipment shelf life, improve the strategic response time, increase equipment readiness, support transformation and support the national military strategy. Initial implementation is through leased facilities, with the long-term facility solution provided through Military Construction.

MEDICAL – C2

ADMINISTRATIVE – C2

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

General Comment: The Army Reserve do not have a housing requirement at the RRC and the reserve installation have adequate housing to meet their needs. The main shortfall is in Annual Training barracks and dining facility equipment.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The reason for deficiencies is lack of operating kitchen equipment.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Lack of funding for kitchen equipment.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Do not have a major impact on readiness. The units are authorized catered meals were needed to held shortfall.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The Army Focused Facility Strategy provides for the improvement of training facilities to include those related to Annual Training. In addition the installations continue to maintain and repair the existing facilities to extend the useful life to include minor modifications to improve soldier well-being and better support Mission Essential ask List Training through the

ability to utilize facilities for multi purposes. LOG is presently budgeting replacement dining equipment.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

General Comment: The majority of utilities systems used by the Army Reserve RRC are public utilities, which are not a major concern. The installations have or are in the process of privatizing all utility distribution systems.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The deficiencies at Army reserve centers are the lack of exterior light.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The light requirement for many reserve center was based on an old design standard.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: There is minimal impact to readiness

Plan to Improve Ratings: The new lighting designs are being retrofitted at older centers to meet the new standard and newly constructed center use the new lighting standard.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY
FISCAL YEAR: 2003
MAJOR COMMAND: USAREUR

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Overall	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C2	C3	C2
Qual/Quan	C3/C2	C3/C2	C3/C2	C3/C1	C3/C2	C3/C1	C2/C2	C3/C2	C2/C2

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

General Comments: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FACILITIES STRATEGY – Housing and mission facilities are our primary priorities. Our goal is to fix or upgrade facilities to C2 standards with the exception of housing (barracks and family housing), which we want to upgrade to C1. Our facility investment strategy is in consonance with Focused Facility Strategy to improve facilities to an average C2 rating by 2010 and to eliminate facility deficits by 2023, in order to achieve the DoD goal of 67-year recapitalization cycle. Our current recapitalization cycle rate is 222 years. Our strategy to recapitalize is two-fold. First, leverage any remaining sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM) resources beyond day-to-day operations and routine repair requirements. Mission facilities (maintenance, operational and training facilities) and QOL facilities (for example, child development centers and physical fitness centers) receive emphasis. Second, focus MILCON on two themes. First, focus on family housing and barracks to bring these facilities to C1 by year 2007 and 2008 respectively. Second, focus the balance of MILCON on mission facilities. The POM does not support achieving DOD FY07 AFH and FY08 Barracks modernization goals or the DOD 67 year recapitalization cycle. Funding only supports health, life, safety and break-fix requirements. Our primary focus on utilities systems is privatization. Overall, utilities are C2, but heating and air-conditioning are C3. Army in Europe is aggressively moving forward (leading the Army) with our Utilities Privatization Program as the means to finance capital improvements and renovations. Currently, 41% of identified systems using “worst-first” priorities are privatized. In FY03, 13 systems were privatized to include heating systems at Grafenwoehr and water systems at Kaiserslautern. Plans and actions are underway to privatize 40 additional utility systems in FY04. While planning and negotiations are on going, we lack requisite funds to Support FY04 contract awards. Army in Europe goal has been to complete utilities privatization by Sep 06.

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

General Comment: The C3 rating in Operations and Training is primarily due to deficiencies in ranges and unit operations facilities.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Ranges and Training Areas: Except 100th ASG, the rating of Ranges and Training areas is C3 and C4. Non Live-Fire Training Facilities are rated quantity C4 for 80th and 98th ASGs. Within 100th ASG, current shortfall includes a Combined Arms Collective Training Facility, digital multi-purpose range complex, a multi-purpose range complex, an urban assault course, and a shoot house. In addition, the training infrastructure and command and control need to be improved to maximize facility utilization. Unit Operations: Overall, company, battalion

and brigade operations facilities are rated C3. Nearly two-thirds of our installations (19 of 30) rate unit operations facilities as C3 or C4. This includes three of the five USAREUR brigade combat team sites. The vast majority of existing facilities were inherited after World War II and include renovated barracks basements for company operations, storage of weapons and war-fighting gear, converted troop barracks for battalion headquarters and converted mess halls used for brigade operations. While our soldiers continue to rely on increasingly complex equipment, corresponding facility improvements have not been made. Past modernization efforts in the 1980s were concentrated on troop housing and vehicle maintenance, with very little new construction for operations. Our Efficient Basing Germany initiative provides new or renovated operational facilities for an entire brigade combat team at Grafenwoehr. For other sites, the Army in Europe continues to focus improvements on facilities that most directly impact soldiers, using SRM funding for the most exigent improvements. A key planning aspect includes capitalizing on communications backbone upgrades and internal cabling efforts and consolidation of troops on fewer installations. General and Applied Instruction Facilities: The C3 rating for classroom and instructional training is primarily due to the use of 60-year old facilities that have been converted/renovated for ad-hoc training use. Over two-thirds of the sites with general instruction facilities (12 of 17) report C3 or C4 ratings and over half of the applied instruction sites (9 of 17) are C3 or C4. As the Army continues transformation efforts, quality digital training classrooms and applied training facilities become more critical. As part of the planned Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) stationing, focus will be placed on digital training opportunities and facilities at Grafenwoehr.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Ranges and Training Areas: Ranges and training facilities have received insufficient sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM) funding because of low overall funding and because of cantonment area focus. Continued lack of SRM funding impacts our ability to sustain ranges and training facilities. The Installation Status Report (ISR) estimated cost to bring ranges and areas to C2 quality condition is \$5 million. Unit Operations: The ISR estimated cost to renovate or improve existing unit operations facilities to C2 is \$36 million and to construct deficit facilities is \$137 million. General and Applied Instruction Facilities: FY03 and FY04 MCA projects will improve existing C4, C3 facilities at the 22nd ASG and 98th ASG.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Ranges and training facilities continue to receive insufficient funding. Continued lack of SRM funding will impact our ability to sustain required new and existing range and training facilities in theater. Condition of operational, maintenance and training facilities force service members to perform their mission in less than optimal conditions.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Ranges and Training Areas: Realistic live training remains the foundation of Army in Europe mission readiness. Ranges and training land are key training enablers to the USAREUR Training Investment Strategy. As such a comprehensive range modernization program has been established to provide realistic live training. Our aggressive modernization efforts will improve the quality of Local Training Areas facilities while demonstrating cost avoidance in reducing excessive quantities of outdated facilities. We have remedied the absence of Army standard record fire ranges outside our major training area of Grafenwoehr by funding in the Army Master Range Plan (AMRP) for ranges in Darmstadt, Schweinfurt and Baumholder. We will correct our current deficiency in MOUT training facilities through projects such as the Breach Facility, Shoot House and Urban Assault Courses. Commanders concerns remain a lack of mounted maneuver capability. This has been remedied to a

large degree by expanding training opportunities in Eastern Europe. Aggressive fielding of appropriate training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations to offset the impacts that maneuver space limitations have on soldier readiness continues. Unit Operations: Our Efficient Basing Germany initiative provides new or renovated operational facilities for an entire brigade combat team at Grafenwoehr. For other sites, continue focus is placed on Improving facilities for our combat troops first, using SRM funding for the most exigent improvements. A key planning aspect includes capitalizing on communications backbone upgrades and internal cabling efforts and consolidation of troops on fewer installations. General and Applied Instruction Facilities: As the Army continues transformation efforts, quality digital training classrooms and applied training facilities become more critical. As part of the planned Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) stationing, focus will be placed on digital training opportunities and facilities at Grafenwoehr.

MOBILITY - C3

General Comment: The C3 rating in Mobility is due to the overall poor condition of facilities. Most significant deployment shortfalls are the Deployment Processing Centers (DPC's) at Rhine Ordnance Barracks (Ramstein APOE/D) and Aviano AFB (SETAF deployment platform) and railheads supporting twenty-seven installations.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Airfield pavements: MTMC Airfield Infrastructure Analysis evaluated the requirement of upgrading to Class B runway (C-17 strategic deployment hubs) capability. Nearly two thirds of our installations (16 of 26) rate their airfield pavements quality as C3 or C4. Fixed wing runways and taxiways, and rotary wing taxiways are in poor condition. We generally have sufficient existing pavements except for a shortage of aprons (parking, maintenance, hanger access and washing, and loading aprons). Railroad Track: Although in poor condition, we have sufficient on-post railroad track. Three quarters of our installations (14 of 19) with on-post railroad track rate quality as C3 or C4. The ISR estimated cost to bring our 146 miles of railroad track to C2 quality condition is \$16 million. Strategic Mobility: Overall, strategic mobility is rated C3. Two thirds (11 of 17) of our installations report strategic mobility as C3 or C4. The ability to deploy Army forces is fundamental to supporting the combatant commander.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Airfield pavements: The ISR estimated cost to bring airfield pavements to C2 quality condition is \$48 million. Railroad Track: Areas needing improvement are sustainment of track networks, more loading capacity, and providing a safe and secure work environment for soldiers. The ISR estimated cost to bring our 146 miles of railroad track to C2 quality condition is \$16 million. Strategic Mobility: Key requirements include the Aviano Deployment Facility, the Deployment Processing Center at Kaiserslautern, and strategic railheads in the theater. SETAF is consolidating Army Prepositioned Stocks in Livorno with future Theater Support Vessel stationing. Tombolo Dock is in need of repair and needs to double its capacity to meet timely throughput capacity require upgrade to guarantee continued operations. Many facilities have major structural deficiencies significantly impairing mission performance.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Airfield pavements: Deteriorating airfield pavements result in foreign object debris thus causing safety hazards and potential increased maintenance risks. Railroad Track: Sustaining track network, ensuring sufficient loading capacity, and providing a safe and secure work environment is absolutely essential during the deployment cycle. Strategic

Mobility: Air force / Navy strategic lift exceeds Army processing throughput at key transportation nodes thus delaying Army deployment timeliness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Airfield: The Rhine Ordnance Barracks DPC (\$45.4M) must expand its current capacity of 23 aircraft (C-17) per day to 40 aircraft per day to enable full utilization of enhanced USAF throughput at Ramstein AFB. Aviano AFB lacks an all weather deployment facility (\$28.5M appropriated in the FY04 Budget) capable of efficiently and rapidly processing an airborne task force in all weather conditions. Railroad Track: MCA project in Kaiserslautern for Rail Head are programmed.

Strategic Mobility: Our worst “bottlenecks” to the deployment process are programmed in the FY 04-09 Future Year Defense Plan (FYDP). Key projects include the Aviano Deployment Facility, the Deployment Processing Center (DPC) at Kaiserslautern, and other strategic railheads in theater. The Kaiserslautern and Aviano deployment facilities are critical to deployment success. In addition, programming for consolidation of Army Pre-positioned Stocks (APS-2) in Livorno, Italy is on going.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

General Comment: The C3 rating in Maintenance and Production is due to the overall poor condition of maintenance facilities. We generally have enough maintenance facilities but they are in poor condition.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Nearly two thirds of our installations (18 of 30) rate maintenance Facilities quality as C3 or C4. Our main problems are with vehicle maintenance facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities. Many pre-WWII facilities are not well suited for modern maintenance functions. These facilities require major upgrade or complete replacement to meet maintenance requirements. We have maintenance facilities that cannot accommodate equipment that require repair. These deficiencies significantly impair mission performance and impact the unit’s ability to properly maintain equipment, thus resulting in a loss of training time and lowered readiness.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Due to inadequate Sustainment and MILCON funding, overall maintenance remedies appears to be years away; beyond 2009. The ISR estimated cost to bring maintenance facilities to C2 quality condition is \$111M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Vehicle maintenance facilities lack capacity to accommodate large modern weapons systems, contain limited or no heat and water and electrical systems to support modern tools, and/or fail to accommodate environmental requirements. Some operational facilities are in disrepair and/or dysfunctional, thus hampering operational efficiency and negatively impacting on a quality work environment.

Plan to Improve Ratings: We are planning to use existing SRM funding to upgrade the facilities, \$427M is needed to bring quality & quantity to C2.

RDT&E - C3

General Comment: USAREUR has only four RDT&E facilities: one facility each at Grafenwoehr, Mannheim, Kaiserslautern and Bamberg. Three are rated C-1 quality and one is rated C-3 quality, resulting in an overall USAREUR Quality rating of C-3.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Three out of four RDT&E facilities are rated C-1 quality. Only one in Mannheim – Chemical Lab. is rated C3 where most of the space in this category level is provided in building 50, Coleman Barracks. Bldg 50 is: Chemistry Lab, Warehouse – Personnel services, Warehouse – Fire Dept. General Purpose admin, and also Community Bank. For over 20 years, no major repair project was executed & approved for that building.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Bldg 50 should be a pure admin / community facility. All functions of the lab should be consolidated in one (a new building) to meet their quality and quantity requirements.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Given the extremely small size and mission scope of these facilities, and the missions, they have no adverse impact on Theater readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Leverage any remaining sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM) resources beyond day-to-day operations and routine repair requirements.

SUPPLY - C3

General Comment: The C3 rating in Supply is due to overall poor condition of storage facilities. Over half of our installations (18 of 31) rate supply and storage facilities quality as C3 or C4. Many pre-WWII facilities were converted and are not well suited for storage functions.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Common deficiencies throughout include: improper lighting, failing alarm systems, and structural deficiencies. Half of our installations report storage facilities deficits. For quantity, 7 installations report C4 for ammunition storage facilities; 18 installations report C4 for bulk fuel facilities; 9 installations report C4 for operational fuel facilities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The ISR estimated cost to bring supply and storage facilities to C2 quality condition is \$173M, primarily evenly split between ammunition and general storage facilities. The ISR estimated cost to satisfy 90% of our supply and storage facilities deficits (i.e. improve to quantity rating of C1) is \$569M.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: No significant adverse impact on Army Europe readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Typically, community storage facilities do not compete well with other mission facilities. We have no long range plans to remedy all storage facilities deficiencies and deficits.

MEDICAL - C3

General Comment: Ratings for medical during the previous year dropped from C-2 to C-3. This is primarily attributable to disruption and disrepair to facilities while they undergo major repairs and/or modernization. Quality of clinics remains C2 to C3 rating temporarily.

Reasons for Deficiencies: On going renovations and disruption to services is impacting Dexheim dental clinic, Illesheim dental clinic, and Bamberg SWS/EDIS. Katterbach HC, Wiesbaden health and dental clinics, PHV dental clinic and Baumholder HC will soon undergo major renovations. Heidelberg Hospital, Landstuhl Medical Center, and Grafenwoehr clinic were programmed for Medical MILCON, but have been Congressionally delayed pending re-stationing decision. CHPPM labs are high on the modernization priority list.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Estimated cost to improve quantity rating is 65 million.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: No significant adverse impact on Army in Europe readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Readiness for the medical community should reflect C-2 once near-term projects are completed.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C2

General Comment: Rating for administrative facilities is C2. However, 11 of 30 USAREUR installations have ratings of C3 or C4. Poor quality ratings in administrative facilities are due to age and general deterioration of all building components, interior and exterior surfaces, inadequate power distribution for today's electronic office, failing HVAC and plumbing systems. Generally, our facilities were built in the 1930s. There has been virtually no renovation in twelve years. Repair of components is primarily on breakdown basis due to the lack of renovation resources. Many facilities are far below acceptable minimum standards. The impact on readiness is not quantifiable. However, working in deteriorating facilities without any foreseeable hope of better conditions is a very serious detractor to morale and generates safety concerns. We have no overall plan to upgrade administrative facilities to C2 condition. Historically, these facilities have not competed well in the MILCON funding arena. Further, sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM) resources are extremely constrained with any available resources going mostly toward the repair or upgrade of mission or Quality of Life (QOL) facilities. Near-term and POM funding is inadequate to support improving administrative facilities. Estimated cost to renovate existing facilities to C2 is \$63M and cost to construct additional facilities to C2 is \$256M.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

General Comment: QOL is a top priority during this period of long and frequent deployments to hostile areas. It is inextricably linked to readiness and retention, level of community services provided, healthy family life, high morale, and mission accomplishment. Quality service and support facilities and adequate housing for families are absolutely essential during this highly turbulent and stressful period. Security of installation housing areas is a vital component of Quality of Life for soldiers and family members. With the on going GWOT and associated risks, extensive manpower, and financial resources have been committed to protecting housing areas from potential

adversaries and other third party mischief. The security of housing areas and reduction of available military guard force necessitates improvements in fencing and other physical security measures.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Community: While we do have some newly built facilities, the majority range from 25-to-60 years old and have had limited major repairs and renovations over the years. Child Care and Youth Center facilities have a backlog in interior renovations because of inadequate funding and accelerated wear and tear due to high volume usage. The C3 conditions of our Army Community Service (ACS) offices also impede our ability to effectively provide Soldier and family support. Housing: The challenge of eliminating and renovating large numbers of inadequate housing is a huge obstacle we attack on a daily basis. Current Defense Guidance requires elimination of inadequate family housing by 2007 and elimination of gang latrines in barracks by 2008. Current POM funding levels do not support either objective within the POM period. Family housing is rated C3 for quality. Approximately 64% of the 22,000 family dwelling units are below DoD standard and simply inadequate. Family quarters built during the Marshall Plan era still have outdated kitchens, baths and utility systems and only one bathroom for three or more bedrooms. Over 11,000 of the dwelling units have never undergone renovation. Our multiplex dwelling buildings are four-story with laundry rooms in basements and no elevators. Roads, roofs, exteriors and utility distribution systems are failing. There is a shortage of parking. Our capital investment strategy to achieve the Defense Guidance requires \$1.26B to upgrade family housing to the Whole Neighborhood Renovation (WNR) standard. Barracks: Barracks are rated C3 for quality and dining facilities are rated C2. In terms of barracks spaces, approximately 30% of our existing end-state enlisted barracks requirements are below DoD standard. The German Army constructed most of our barracks in the 1930's and many still have gang latrines and aging utilities. Our un-modernized barracks lack privacy, kitchenettes, closet space, telephone service and semi-private bathrooms.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Community: Common deficiencies throughout many of our old MWR/QOL facilities include: water leaks and wind drafts, deteriorating wall and floor surfaces, failing plumbing and electrical systems, lack of adequate lighting, insufficient wiring for automation requirements, poor or limited restroom facilities, poor ventilation resulting in mold and mildew, poor-fit usage for MWR program functions in facilities for which they were not originally designed. Because of our need for many MWR/QOL facilities due to our dispersed and fragmented footprint, we lack adequate funding to bring most MWR/QOL facilities above C3 rating any time soon. A major problem with our MWR/QOL facilities is related to non- or partial compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility requirements. Although some of our facilities have provisions for the handicapped, many have very limited to no provisions. These shortcomings include inadequate handicap parking and insufficient parking in general, and no ramps or elevator access. Housing: The challenge of eliminating and renovating large numbers of inadequate housing is a huge obstacle we attack on a daily basis. Current Defense Guidance requires elimination of inadequate family housing by 2007; a \$1.26B cost. Current funding levels prevent attaining these DOD goals. Barracks: Our capital investment strategy requires \$1.20B to bring enlisted barracks to standards by 2008. The loss of funding between FY02 and FY04 in the barracks upgrade program (BUP), Reduced Barracks MILCON, and POM projections makes the DOD FY08 barracks buyout unachievable.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Inadequate funding generates ever increasing daily repair. Additionally QOL is impacted thus negatively effecting morale and retention.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Community: The most essential unfunded requirement is \$260M which addresses perimeter fencing, hardening of facilities, barriers and installation of laminated windows or fragment retention film (FRF). Additionally, water treatment and distribution systems lack appropriate force protection monitoring devices. Housing: Family Housing: Our capital investment strategy requires \$1.26B over the FY03-07 POM to upgrade family housing to the Whole Neighborhood Renovation (WNR) standard. If adequately funded by FY07, last renovated units will be occupied by FY09. Barracks: Our capital investment strategy requires \$1.20B to bring enlisted barracks to standards by 2008. The loss of FY02 and FY03 barracks upgrade program (BUP) funding jeopardizes meeting the 2008 barracks goal. We are currently projecting a FY09 buyout. Last barracks will be occupied in FY11.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C2

General Comment: Rating for utility systems is C2. However, quality rating for heating systems is C3. Approximately 51% of our quality ratings for all heating/air-conditioning, electric/gas, water, and sewer categories across 31 installations are C3 to C4. Low ratings for infrastructure are attributed to inadequately funded maintenance and renewal. Estimated renovation costs to C2 of \$92M, is about 4% of the estimated \$2.4 billion value for utility systems not privatized. Army in Europe has made significant progress with privatizing its utilities systems – currently 41% (308 of 748 systems) privatized. Privatized systems undergo necessary renovations and renewal in accordance with contractual requirements and are expected to attain a C2 or better rating. Inadequate BASOPS funding in FY04 prevents continued aggressive privatization this FY. No funds are available for privatization.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Other than frustrations with failing and outdated utility systems at some locations, and barring any catastrophic failure, overall the condition of our utility systems does not significantly adversely impact readiness.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY
FISCAL YEAR: 2003
MAJOR COMMAND: USARPAC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C3	C3	C3	C2	C3	C3	C3	C3

General Comments:

In this USARPAC report, USARAK (Alaska) and USARHAW 25 ID (Hawaii) quantity ratings do not encompass Stryker Brigade requirements. It is anticipated they will be included in the next report. This report also includes Fort Greely ratings. It is anticipated that Fort Greely's ratings will not be included in the next USARPAC report.

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

General Comment: Although Stryker Brigade requirements are not included in this facility class, most condition and quantity shortfalls at USARAK (Alaska) and USARHAW 25 ID (Hawaii) are addressed by the Stryker MILCON programming.

Reasons for Deficiencies: 9th RSC: C4
Alaska: C3
Hawaii: C2

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: 9th RSC: Four Reserve Centers in deteriorated condition. Hilo Reserve Center is at 183% over capacity in admin and 332% in maintenance facilities.
Alaska: Condition of training ranges; MOUT live and non-live fire; HQ buildings.
Hawaii: Lack of training classrooms, ranges and maneuver lands
Japan: While at C2, lack of shoot house and indoor training ranges primary concern.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Work-arounds are time-consuming, and therefore costs more to maintain trained and ready soldiers.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations.

MOBILITY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: 9th RSC: C3
Alaska: C4

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: 9th RSC: Condition and lack of sufficient organizational parking in American Samoa.

Alaska: Condition of airfield pavements, organizational parking, surfaced roads, bridges, and railroad tracks.

Hawaii: Although at C2, concerned over LSV site and condition of wharf at Kawaihae which supports training at Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA).

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Difficiencies affect training and, therefore, readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: 9RSC: Completion of the new USAR center under construction in American Samoa will also alleviate the shortage of organizational parking. Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: 9RSC: C3
Alaska: C3
Hawaii: C3

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: 9RSC: Condition of maintenance facilities at Maui and Hilo Reserve Centers

Alaska: Condition of Aircraft Maintenance, Depot Special Weapons, Ammunition repair/instrument, DOL/DEH/DPW vehicle, DOL/PROC Item & Equip Maint, and installation Maint/Repair facilities.

Hawaii: Lack of Central Wash, aircraft maintenance, and vehicle maintenance facilities

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Degraded maintenance facilities will affect organizational equipment. Central Wash facility affects training.

Plan to Improve Ratings: 9 RSC: Additional SRM projects are planned to improve conditions. Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations.

RDT&E - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Alaska: C3

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Highlight the conditions of the Defense Petroleum Laboratory at Fort Richardson, the Cold Region Research Evaluation Laboratory (CRREL) at Fort Wainwright, and the Cold Region Test Center (CRTC) at Fort Greely.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: No immediate risk to readiness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: None listed

SUPPLY - C2

General Comment: Fort Greely faces a potential shortfall in Supply/Warehouse space due to emerging mission requirements. A 1391 has been developed for a Central Receiving Facility.

MEDICAL - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Alaska: C3
Hawaii: C4

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Alaska: Condition of current Fort Wainwright hospital.
Hawaii: Red condition of Central Material Services at Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC)

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: No risk to readiness if improvements are completed.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Alaska: Construction of the new hospital at Fort Wainwright nearing completion. Fort Richardson Veterinary facility was demolished.
Hawaii: Renovations are planned to address the Central Material Services facility at TAMC.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: 9RSC: N/A
Alaska: C3
Hawaii: C2
Japan: C3

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: 9RSC: Shortfall of 324sf of administrative space.
Alaska: Condition of Administrative spaces at both Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright.
Hawaii: Shortfalls of administrative spaces at Fort Shafter, Schofield Barracks and Kunia resulting from new ASIP information.
Japan: Condition of administrative spaces at Okinawa (Naha), DPW Shop/Admin at Yokohama North Dock, and US Army Japan (USARJ) Headquarters, Bldg 101 at Camp Zama.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Fort Shafter Command Control Center necessary to support US Pacific Command operations.

Plan to Improve Ratings: 9RSC: No immediate plan to buyout shortfall.
Alaska: SRM renovations in progress.
Hawaii: SRM \$80M over POM to buyout shortfall that includes the Fort Shafter Command Control Center.
Japan: A project is programmed for Okinawa in the JFY06 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). Similarly, a project is programmed for Yokohama North Dock in the FIP, AR330. Renovation to Building 101, Camp Zama, is included in the SRM program.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

General Comment: RCI scheduled in Hawaii.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Alaska: C3
Japan: C3

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Alaska: While there are adequate numbers at Fort Richardson, there is a severe shortage of family housing units in the Fort Wainwright area. The condition rating includes all housing units, UPH, Dining Facilities, and the Fort Wainwright, Commissary.
Japan: Condition of the UPHs and the Sagamihara Family Housing Area Elementary School.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: No immediate effect on military readiness but necessary for recruitment and retention of quality soldiers.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Alaska: \$518M AFHC and \$163M WBR over POM. Fort Richardson personnel use the exchange and commissary facilities at nearby Elmendorf AFB and AAFES will construct a mini mall/gas station. At Fort Wainwright, renovations to the commissary is scheduled Apr 2004-2006.
Japan: \$200M JFIP projects are programmed to upgrade UPHs and the construction of a new elementary school is nearing completion.

UTILITIES & GROUND IMPROVEMENT - C3

General Comment: Condition is a compilation of utility components but the following were high-lighted by our installations.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Alaska: C3
Hawaii: C3
Japan: C3

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Alaska: Heat distribution system, utilidors, and the Fort Wainwright Central Heat & Power Plant (CHPP).
Hawaii: Aliamanu Housing primary and secondary Electric Power Lines, and the Schofield Barracks Waste Water Treatment Facilities and Sewage Collection Lines.
Japan: Heating plants at Camp Zama, Sagamihara Family Housing Area, and Sagami General Depot; heat plant, electrical lines, potable water storage, water distribution lines, and sewage/waste water collection lines at Yokohama North Dock; and the Okinawa potable water system does not meet health standards.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Heating plants, electrical, and sewer systems are necessary for a viable installation. Among these, the Fort Wainwright Central Heating & Power Plant is vital to life on the installation.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Alaska: On-going \$10M/yr utilidor repairs, FWA CHPP repairs and emission control upgrades. FRA Bldg 802 repairs \$3.9M
Hawaii: Awarded three contract for Utility service. Planned project to upgrade electrical distribution at AMR (\$12M for secondary).

Japan: Rely on the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) for long term solution, allocated SRM for short term fixes. At Okinawa, bottle water distributed to facilities until FIP project AR312, replace water distribution system, is completed.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY
FISCAL YEAR: 2003
MAJOR COMMAND: USARSO

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C1	C1	N/A	C3	C3	C3	C2	C2

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

General Comment: The following comments reflect the previous USARSO mission. As of 30 Sep 03, Fort Buchanan's new is to support the Reserve Component. All ratings and comments are based on the 02 cycle. All our renovation projects have been put on-hold for the last 4 years as a result of the Congressional Moratorium.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The rating is C-3 as a result of the condition of facilities assigned to the 65th RRC. They are old barracks building and one warehouse converted to training facilities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: N/A

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: None. The mission was satisfied by using facilities at Camp Santiago which is an Army-owned installation licensed to the PR National Guard.

Plan to Improve Ratings: Ratings will be improved as a result of the new 65th RRC HQ to be occupied by Jan 04. This new facility has training areas.

MOBILITY – C1

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION – C1

SUPPLY - C3

General Comment: All our renovation and new construction projects have been put on-hold for the last four years as a result of the Congressional Moratorium.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Some of our storage facilities are in poor condition, not high enough for a modern automation or rack system. Our fuel requirements are being satisfied through a tractor tanker.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: N/A

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: None.

Plan to Improve Ratings: A new fuel facility was designed but could be built as a result of the Congressional Moratorium. As far as warehouses, a MCA project for a new consolidated warehouse is being developed.

MEDICAL - C3

General Comment: All our renovation projects have been put on-hold as a result of a Congressional Moratorium.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The existing medical clinic was renovated as a result of USARSO arrival back in 1999, not counting on the ever growing USARSO and the Reserves population. Temporary facilities (trailers) were purchased to alleviate this issue, but it doesn't fix the problem.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: N/A

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: None. USARSO departed to Fort Sam Houston on 30 Sep 03.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The ratings should improve this year as a result of USARSO departure.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: There was not enough facilities on post when USARSO was in Fort Buchanan. RPLANS showed a shortage on admin space of almost 80,000 SF. Also, the existing facilities had an impact on logistics segregation of functions throughout the post.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: N/A

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: None.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The ratings should improve this year as a result of USARSO departure.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY
FISCAL YEAR: 2003
MAJOR COMMAND: USASMDC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C4	C4	C4	C3	C3	C4	C3	C3	C2

General Comments:

The U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) consists of 11 low lying islands surrounding the world's largest lagoon. Although the isolated location and unique geography are critical in accomplishing the assigned missions they also produce one of the most corrosive environments on earth.

Systemic funding shortfalls and the corrosive environment have reduced most of the USAKA physical plant to a substandard deteriorated state.

USAKA is in the process of completing overhauling its Real Property Master Plan to reflect current conditions and anticipated future requirements. One of the primary products of the master plan will be a comprehensive Sustainment, Renovation and Modernization program that captures exact funding requirements.

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: Within this facilities class, there are a total of 27 facilities (23 EA in FCG 13115, Information Systems Facility; 3 EA in FCG 14112, Aviation Unit Operations Building; and 1 EA in FCG 17810, Known Distance Range). Of the 23 Information Systems Facility buildings, 7 are Green, 9 Amber, and 7 Red in quality rating. For the 19 of 23 facilities rated either amber or red, the predominant deficiencies were workspace and utilities support. One aviation unit operations building was red in quality due to severe deterioration.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: N/A

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: USAKA is unique amongst military test and evaluation ranges. As a remote installation, operations facilities (aviation and marine) and communications with other agencies are critical to the mission.

Plan to Improve Ratings: USAKA is in the process of complete re-writing its real property master plan. A primary product will be a current evaluation of existing facilities and a "get well" capital investment program. This plan is scheduled for submission to ACSIM in June 2004. Interim repair programs under the existing logistics contractor will be continued until replaced by the pending program.

MOBILITY - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: The main pier and island lifeline is in near collapse and piers servicing Roi-Namur and Meck are failing. USAKA's two airfields have recently been studied by the Corps of Engineers with estimates of millions of dollars of repairs to remain operational yet graded out as amber. Catastrophic failure of any of these facilities could stop all but emergency essential operations at USAKA

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: N/A

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Failure of the piers will preclude economically provisioning USAKA. Continued operations would require either emergency repair or extremely expensive stop-gap measures.

Plan to Improve Ratings: USAKA is in the process of complete re-writing its real property master plan. A primary product will be a current evaluation of existing facilities and a "get well" capital investment program. This plan is scheduled for submission to ACSIM in June 2004. Military construction projects have been programmed in the Future Years Defense Program in order to improve the C-rating of installations.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: Of the total of 48 facilities that fall within this facilities class (9 FCGs), 26 (54%) are rated red for quality. Aircraft maintenance facilities, both fixed and rotary wing, which are red include the aviation shops building/FN 900, and the helicopter hangar/FN 997. Common deficiencies for components include poor ventilation/air conditioning and lack of controls, utilities in poor condition, interiors with walls, floors and ceilings in poor condition, and building exteriors that are deteriorated. Ship maintenance facilities that are red include the marine shops/office building/FN 607, the small boat marina maintenance building/FN 789, and the dive locker/FN 988. All have common deficiencies with deteriorated overall condition, poor utilities support, and inadequate toilets/showers/locker rooms. A proposed major repair project would raise the marine facilities to a green condition. Vehicle maintenance facilities that are red include the three major buildings in the automotive/central motor pool, FNs 803, 808 and 822. Deficiencies in 803 and 808 duplicate those mentioned above for ship maintenance facilities. A proposed (FY04 MCA) project will construct a new vehicle paint and prep shop, including sandblasting. The incorporation of sandblasting will eliminate another red facility, FN 822/the sandblast facility, which is noncompliant from an environmental standpoint. There is another proposed project for a DPW Consolidated Maintenance Facility. A major project remains unfunded for repair of Buildings 803 and 808. This project would return these facilities to a green/C-1 condition for quality.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The maintenance facilities major shortfalls are the additional square footage (SF) which will be constructed by the FY 04 MCA project, Vehicle Paint & Prep Shop, and the additional SF, which the DPW Consolidated Maintenance Facility would provide if approved. Existing assets equal requirements.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: Inability to economically repair equipment and facilities will result in the diversion of RDT&E money for short term fixes. This will reduce mission/range capability & modernization and detract from overall mission effectiveness.

Plan to Improve Ratings: USAKA is in the process of complete re-writing its real property master plan. A primary product will be a current evaluation of existing facilities and a "get well" capital investment program. This plan is scheduled for submission to ACSIM in June 2004. Interim repair programs under the existing logistics contractor will be continued until replaced by the pending program.

RDT&E - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Of the total of 90 facilities that fall within this facilities class (4 FCGs), ten (11%) were rated red for quality. These were smaller less significant facilities. Most of these facilities are communications buildings. Deficiencies common to the buildings addressed the general poor condition of the buildings and the critical component of utilities support, specifically poor overall support including inadequate ventilation/air conditioning and a lack of proper controls for these systems.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: N/A

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The inability of USAKA to perform foreign launches would deprive the U.S. of the knowledge of potentially hostile nations capabilities. The inability to perform ICBM testing would eliminate the nation's capability as USAKA is the sole U.S. range capable of performing these tests.

Plan to Improve Ratings: USAKA is in the process of complete re-writing its real property master plan. A primary product will be a current evaluation of existing facilities and a "get well" capital investment program. This plan is scheduled for submission to ACSIM in June 2004. Interim repair programs under the existing logistics contractor will be continued until replaced by the pending program.

SUPPLY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: This facilities class includes 150 facilities in 11 FCGs of which 34 facilities or 49% are rated red. The red facilities include 7 bulk fuels storage. Regarding ammunition storage facilities (FCG F42200), of 11 total facilities on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur Islands, 7 (63%) are red, 2 are amber and 2 are green. Of the red facilities, 3 are very small ammunition storage facilities on Kwajalein with non-functional doors. Regarding cold storage, of 5 total facilities, 3 are rated red and two amber. On Kwajalein, FNs 701, 610 and 612 will be demolished and replaced by a new Cold Storage Warehouse which is under construction. The warehouses being razed will eliminate facilities with environmental problems (R-12 refrigerant). Of an installation total of 61 enclosed storage warehouses/FCG 44210, 27 are rated red in quality while 23 are amber. Common deficiencies include poor building exteriors, inadequate utilities, and layout and configuration inefficiencies since some warehouses were not constructed for this use, e.g., DCCB/FN 1500. Nine of the warehouses will be demolished under a proposed project, which

will construct a new General Purpose Warehouse on Kwajalein and dramatically improved the overall quality rating. Regarding the installation hazardous storage facilities/FCG 44228, 7 of 19 total facilities (37%) are red. Followed by 10 that are amber. Generally deteriorated facilities with poor utilities drive the ratings.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: Shortfalls in SF for ammunition storage, cold storage, hazardous materials, and installation enclosed storage.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: USAKA is an isolated installation approximately 2100 miles from the nearest source of supply. Primary provisioning is thru a monthly barge from Honolulu HI; supplemented by three AMC cargo flights a week. Adequate storage and protection of materials is essential for mission accomplishment.

Plan to Improve Ratings: USAKA is in the process of complete re-writing its real property master plan. A primary product will be a current evaluation of existing facilities and a "get well" capital investment program. This plan is scheduled for submission to ACSIM in June 2004. Interim repair programs under the existing logistics contractor will be continued until replaced by the pending program.

MEDICAL - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: Within this facilities class, 4 of 7 facilities are rated red in quality while 5 others are amber. The primary care facility, the USAKA/RTS hospital, is deficient in all areas rated. The hospital, like all facilities in this class, reported deficiencies in utilities, toilets, patient waiting areas and laboratory areas. For the hospital itself, additional critical component deficiencies included the surgical suite/labor/delivery area, imaging, and inpatient areas. Clinic and dental facilities had similar deficiencies. A new hospital addition was programmed in the early 90s but due to lack of support at the Defense Medical Facilities Office, it has been dropped from DA MCA consideration. U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) has attempted to correct major problems in the USAKA Hospital for over ten years with minimal success due to lack of funding. USAKA commissioned two studies on the Hospital. The Kwajalein Atoll Healthcare Requirements Assessment Report, 7-11 Dec 2000, by the US Army Health Facilities Planning Agency and the Life Safety/Fire Protection & Structural Assessment of Kwajalein Hospital, USAKA, 8 Nov 2000, by Daniel Consulting, LTD and Kirby W. Perry AIA/Architect & Assoc, Inc. concluded that the Hospital failed to meet minimum Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Standards. Efforts to bring the facility to standard were limited by funding, which allowed only \$450,000 in emergency structural repairs through an IDIQ contract.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: A lack of adequate space (SF) in the hospital. Only the construction of the hospital addition would satisfy this shortage.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: USAKA is located 2100 miles from the nearest JCAHO accredited hospital (Tripler Army Medical Center HI) and the health and well being of not only the USAKA workforce, but also local nationals adversely impact by nuclear testing is dependent on the

Kwajalein facilities. Unfortunately these facilities are inadequate and medical evacuation to HI is common and costly; detracting from mission resources.

Plan to Improve Ratings: USAKA is in the process of complete re-writing its real property master plan. A primary product will be a current evaluation of existing facilities and a "get well" capital investment program. This plan is scheduled for submission to ACSIM in June 2004. Interim repair programs under the existing logistics contractor will be continued until replaced by the pending program.

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

General Comment: The U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll is located on low lying islands in the Pacific. This environment is highly corrosive and facilities require a much higher level of maintenance than those in CONUS. Unfortunately the RMPA logistics contracts have been underfunded for years and recent MCA programs have not been funded.

Reasons for Deficiencies: The USAKA HQ is co-located in the Island Air Terminal in a building that by all rights should be condemned for structural failure. Many of the other administrative buildings are in a similar state of deterioration with failed air conditioning and plumbing systems, inadequate power and structural problems.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The total quantity of administration space is adequate, unfortunately a large quantity of it is unusable either due to deterioration or its location on remote islands.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: The USAKA HQ building and other mission critical administrative facilities are deteriorated and not conducive to efficient operation. The condition of these facilities is a significant mission detractor for both the USAKA workforce and mission customers.

Plan to Improve Ratings: USAKA is in the process of complete re-writing its real property master plan. A primary product will be a current evaluation of existing facilities and a "get well" capital investment program. This plan is scheduled for submission to ACSIM in June 2004. Interim repair programs under the existing logistics contractor will be continued until replaced by the pending program.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

General Comment: Temporary facilities are systematically excluded from the ISR data collection, however USAKA is dependent on numerous temporary structures which have been in use since the 1960s. These include 122 deteriorated 1960s vintage trailers, 73,200 sf, to house permanent party and a Child Development Center in two temporary structures erected in 1968. Permanent replacements have remained unfunded despite the almost thirty years of programming and budgeting efforts. ISR offers no alternatives to rate these structures for funding consideration.

Reasons for Deficiencies: Temporary housing facilities are systematically excluded from the ISR data collection, however USAKA is dependent on numerous temporary housing assets which have been in use since the 1960s. These include 122 deteriorated 1960s vintage trailers, 73,200 sf, to house permanent party. Permanent replacements have remained unfunded despite the almost thirty years of programming and budgeting efforts. USAKA lacks adequate transient lodging for mission critical personnel during system testing and is forced to house professionals in five to seven person rooms with gang latrines. The commissary/food store, medical services/hospital, dependent schools and community club are all in poor condition. The Child Development Center was unrated because it is housed in "temporary" buildings since 1968 however it does not meet and can not be made to meet current DA standards.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The merchandising operations and the medical facilities are both smaller than current DA authorizations for an isolated installation the size of Kwajalein. Additional permanent housing is required to replace 1960s vintage temporary trailers that house a large portion of unaccompanied personnel.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: USAKA is located on a remote atoll and the normal quality of life facilities found around CONUS facilities do not exist. Failure to provide a reasonable living standard will impair the ability to recruit and retain a quality workforce.

Plan to Improve Ratings: USAKA is in the process of complete re-writing its real property master plan. A primary product will be a current evaluation of existing facilities and a "get well" capital investment program. This plan is scheduled for submission to ACSIM in June 2004. Interim repair programs under the existing logistics contractor will be continued until replaced by the pending program.

SERVICE AGENCY: ARMY

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

MAJOR COMMAND: USMA

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS

	Operations & Training	Mobility	Maint & Production	RDT&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utilities & Grounds
Ratings	C3	C1	C3	N/A	C3	C4	C3	C3	C2

OPERATIONS & TRAINING - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Continued CSL funding support is essential to maintain our renovation program into the future on our Training and Instructional Facilities.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: The most significant shortcoming in this major area is the Training and Instructional Facilities area.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: These facilities are the backbone of the Academy.

Plan to Improve Ratings: The ongoing OMA renovation in Mahan Hall, our engineering instructional building, is near completion and expected to bring the facility to green in FY04. The MCA project for Spellman Hall, our information management center, was funded in FY03. This renovation includes HVAC, water infiltration, Halon replacement, and critical back-up power supply. Completion of this project will allow this facility to move to green.

MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Our maintenance facilities were rated C-3 primarily due to many facilities having poor ratings in critical areas.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: In Production Facilities, the Cadet Uniform Factory drives the category.

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: NA

Plan to Improve Ratings: If funded to full CSL, repairs are funded in the out years.

SUPPLY - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Storage/Supply facilities have received minimal funding for maintenance and repair. This has resulted in steady degradation of their condition.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: NA

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: NA

Plan to Improve Ratings: Steady sustainment of funding will be needed to maintain them at the green level.

MEDICAL - C4

Reasons for Deficiencies: Added 7 new inspection components to include; fire protection, electrical, HVAC, plumbing, interior construction, exterior closure, and superstructure. In addition, a professional assessment was used in conjunction with the new ISR standards during the FY03 rating process. The result was a C-4 rating.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: NA

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: See MEDCOM

Plan to Improve Ratings: See MEDCOM

ADMINISTRATIVE - C3

Reasons for Deficiencies: Visitor's Center (Bldg 2107) went from amber to red due to continued deterioration of facility. Taylor Hall (Bldg 600) went from green to red due to a more thorough assessment from last year.

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: NA

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: NA

Plan to Improve Ratings: The Visitor's Center Renovation Project was awarded in FY03. Upon completion, it should be green.

HOUSING & COMMUNITY - C3

General Comment: Housing facilities maintained the same calculated rating of C-3. Family housing renovations in the New Brick area are progressing well. However, the reduction in the number of family housing units built in the Grey Ghost revitalization and the ongoing renovation program have created a serious shortage that has forced more of our families off post. The sub area category of unaccompanied personnel housing remained C-3. This is due to all the Cadet Barracks being deficient, needing the renovations planned for MCA projects beginning in FY08. Their aging utility infrastructure requires new heating, electric, water, sewer, and a reconfiguration from the "gang latrine" layout in order to get closer to the Army standard. The Camp Natural Bridge and Camp Buckner Barracks, which house the Cadet Summer Training task force and cadets respectively, date as far back as World War II. They are sorely in need of renovation and are rated C-4. At the request of the Chief of Staff, Army (CSA), West Point has submitted a four-year renovation plan addressing facilities at both camps. We anxiously await a commitment of funding support.

Reasons for Deficiencies: See general comments

Scope of Facilities Shortfall: See general comments

Potential Risks to Military Readiness: See general comments

Plan to Improve Ratings: See general comments

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

NAVY

UNCLASSIFIED

End of Fiscal Year 2003

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Commander Pacific Fleet

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	N/A	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

The quality of operational and training facilities is considered to be marginal, with significant deficiencies that prevent the performance of some missions. An estimated \$437 million is required to repair critical mission facilities deficiencies and restore full operational readiness.

Pavements at PACFLT airfields have noticeable deterioration due to high operational tempo and usage by aircraft that the airfields were not designed to support. If left uncorrected, conditions will worsen and further impact mission readiness. Based upon pavement assessment reports, many airfields are now in need of repaving their runways, taxiways and aprons. Daily FOD walk downs are common practice at all locations due to brittle and cracked joint sealants and failing concrete patches. The single runway at Diego Garcia is especially critical for logistical support to the remote location and for military contingency operations in Southwest Asia. Continued deterioration of the runway will severely affect mission capabilities. Additionally, the condition of parking aprons at NAF Atsugi in support of CVW-5 have deteriorated to the point that they are technically considered unacceptable. The situation is compounded by a critical shortfall of parking apron to support CVW-5 at NAF Atsugi that affects the ability of squadrons to perform required maintenance. Correction of this problem is dependent upon negotiations with JMSDF to obtain necessary airfield land for additional aprons and subsequent host nation funding for expansion of the aprons. Critical deficiencies have also been identified at NAS Whidbey Island where underground voids threaten the structural integrity of key taxiways and provide the potential for inopportune and costly failure.

The aging inventory of primary underground fuel distribution pipelines, generally constructed 20-60 years ago, do not meet current statutory requirements and are increasingly susceptible to leakage and failure, causing significant delays and costly clean-up in addition to hampering the Fleet's ability to refuel ships and aircraft. Integrity of the underground lines is difficult to maintain and almost impossible to inspect. POL terminals located at Pearl Harbor and Azuma, Japan have unfunded projects to replace operationally critical fuel lines with new, fully compliant systems that greatly enhance mission readiness and efficiency while reducing maintenance costs. The near collapse of seawalls surrounding the Azuma and Tsurumi fuel terminals in Japan further threaten the viability of essential fuel distribution to other military bases in country, including NAF Atsugi, NAF Misawa and Yokota Air Base. Failure of these primary fuel distribution and dispensing systems could significantly impact mission capabilities.

The waterfront operational facilities within COMPACFLT are almost universally in poor material condition due to heavy usage, weathering and the advanced age of seawalls, fender systems, piers and wharfs. The majority of assets in the Pacific are World War II vintage or older. These waterfront structures require extensive repairs and upgrades to meet current mission and modern ship and submarine requirements. Piles, decks, fenders, moorings, bulkheads, seawalls, sheet piles, asphalt aprons, and utilities are deteriorated and in need of major repairs. Structural members and moorings do not adequately support current ship requirements. Cranes and other material handling equipment are severely restricted on existing docks due to the deteriorated condition and the inadequate structural capacity of the original design. Restricted crane travel paths and outrigger placement requirements severely impede waterfront operations. Nearly \$188M is required to upgrade facilities to fulfill the bulk of their missions. Significant deficiencies include the undermined portions of Yokosuka Berth 8 (berth for the forward-deployed aircraft carrier) and the inadequate structural capacity of aging wharves and piers in Yokosuka, Okinawa, Sasebo, Guam, Pearl Harbor, Indian Island, San Diego and Seal Beach. At Ford Island, most of the deteriorating wharves also provide bulkhead support to the foundations of nearby buildings. At other locations, such as NSF Diego Garcia, NAVMAG Pearl Harbor, NAVMAG Indian Island and NWS Seal Beach, critical ordnance support capabilities are wholly dependent upon Q3 and Q4 waterfront facilities. NSF Diego Garcia's Deep Draft Wharf requires repair to deteriorating concrete to maintain essential operability. On Guam, the material condition of the waterfront facilities is poor and utilities service to ships in port is considered unsatisfactory. Uniform wharf is completely unsafe and unusable due to earthquake damage suffered in 1993.

The overall condition of training facilities within COMPACFLT is poor at best. Correction of more than \$139M of identified deficiencies is required to minimally elevate quality conditions to a Q1 rating. Of that amount nearly \$96M is needed for applied instruction facilities, with another \$40M for general purpose training buildings and flight simulator facilities. Many of these facilities require extensive structural, roof, mechanical and electrical repairs and repainting. Fire protection, air conditioning, and electrical systems are inadequate to support state-of-the-art training equipment. The Trident Training Facility at SUBASE Bangor is in jeopardy of being declared unsafe and unusable due to its antiquated and inadequate fire protection system. Repair components are no longer available in the commercial market. Elsewhere, facility repairs are needed to provide high-quality training environments and increase readiness by efficiently preparing personnel for their required mission. Leaking roofs and structural deficiencies could cause extensive damage to high-tech training equipment. Inadequate environmental controls within the facilities decrease morale and training effectiveness. The Naval Submarine Training Center Pacific and Afloat Training Group Mid-Pacific service the entire PACFLT AOR, but have suffered extensive delays to their training schedules due to the severely deteriorated condition of their facilities in Pearl Harbor. Training for large groups at NCTAMS PAC is also tenuous due to the deteriorated condition of Building 4, the sole on-base facility with sufficient capacity. Special projects and MCON projects are programmed to correct these deficiencies and consolidate training facilities to reduce shore infrastructure costs and provide modern facilities.

Although a comprehensive program is in place to correct deficiencies and improve the readiness of this Facility Class, the current funding profile is not sufficient to even sustain this category of facilities at its present condition. Without adequate operational and training facilities, the installations have no means to adequately support homported and transient vessels, nor can they

fully support air operations. Pier-side refueling capability will further degrade, communication connectivity will not be reliable, and essential training will be interrupted or discontinued.

Funding of \$1.6 billion is required to fund new or upgraded assets for this Facility Class to fully support assigned missions and new service platforms and to incorporate state-of-the-art technologies.

Aviation-related shortfalls include the air traffic control facilities at NAS Whidbey Island, NAS North Island, NAS Fallon and NAS Lemoore as well as the aircraft fire rescue stations at NAS Lemoore, NAF El Centro, NAS North Island and NAS Whidbey Island. Upgraded runways, aprons and taxiways are needed to support heavier aircraft assigned to NAS North Island.

New or upgraded waterfront facilities are needed to accommodate new generation ships and submarines at homeports and transient berths. Such is the case at SUBASE Bangor where it must be able to accommodate SSN-23 requirements by 2005. The recent homeporting of several SSN submarines to Guam will require waterfront upgrades primarily for utilities. Pier and Wharf assets in Japan are considerably short of basic requirement and are being identified for host nation support consideration, including the extension of Berth 12 at CFA Yokosuka, Navy pier upgrade at CFA Okinawa, and additional berthing wharves at Juliet Basin at CFA Sasebo.

Operational support facilities are also deficient. Diego Garcia needs to have a dedicated ammunition unloading pier to effectively and safely perform its mission. Currently, Diego Garcia is operating under a waiver to use their deep draft wharf and POL pier to unload ammunition. At Pearl Harbor, the availability of waterfront staging areas is limited, constraining concurrent load-out operations during deployment of multiple military organizations (Army, Air Force, Marines, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, etc.). Also, existing channel width and depth servicing the West Loch ammunition wharves will not permit access by newer classes of combat logistics support ships without dredging improvements. Furthermore, the munitions handling wharves were designed for 1940's type operations and do not have required lightning protection systems and cannot adequately support the loads required for modern ordnance handling using MILVAN containers. An upgrade of the V-2 wharf at Pearl City Peninsula is required to support the new class of SEAL delivery vehicle (Advanced SEAL Delivery System or ASDS) that has recently entered the Fleet.

Several essential operational facilities are vulnerable to terrorist activities and require additional physical security improvements or relocation of facilities. Chief among these is the NCTAMS PAC communications center that is the hub for all fleet communication circuits in the Pacific, located approximately 400 feet from the perimeter of the base. Despite the lease of adjoining property for a buffer zone, the facility remains vulnerable to line-of-sight direct-fire weapons from outside of Navy controlled property. Security Force Buildings are also required at CNF Marianas, CFA Sasebo and NSF Diego Garcia to support deployment of Mobile Security Force personnel. Numerous other AT/FP requirements of lesser magnitude, but equally essential, are needed to protect mission capabilities of shore facilities and personnel.

The construction of a Fleet Regional Readiness Center at NAVSTA Everett to support its mix of homeported AEGIS class DDGs, FFGs and CVN is needed to provide more effective and less costly training of crewmembers. The training facility will also supplement training needs for the

crews of the CVN and four AOE's homeported nearby at NAVSTA Bremerton. Similar need for expanded training facilities is required on Guam to accommodate current and evolving new missions. Additional shortfalls exist throughout the Fleet for range support buildings and indoor firing range facilities. These shortfalls have been exacerbated by the large increase in security force staffs since 11 Sep 2001, all of which require weapons qualification training.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION-- C-3

Maintenance facilities and capabilities provide critical mission support for COMPACFLT forces. Significant shortfalls, as evidenced by a critical backlog of O&MN deficiencies in excess of \$173 million for this Facility Class, could impact mission capabilities if left uncorrected. A majority of the maintenance and production facilities are being utilized well beyond their intended lives. Repair and maintenance of these vintage facilities often incurs extra costs to handle and remove asbestos and lead paint materials. Numerous MILCON projects and special projects have been submitted to rectify these problems. Operational considerations mandate that priority consideration be given to programming for needed sustainment and recapitalization of these facilities.

Deficiencies in aircraft maintenance hangar and shop facilities are prevalent at COMPACFLT CONUS installations. Many aircraft hangars and aircraft maintenance shops are WWII-era facilities that cannot fully accommodate nor support modern aircraft and have critical seismic, structural, and fire code deficiencies. Electrical and mechanical systems are obsolete and undersized for current requirements. Work-arounds (working at night, towing hangar doors to open/shut, etc.) permit accomplishment of routine operations but the imposed inefficiency reduces surge capacity at individual installations. In Japan, deficiencies with the maintenance hangar for CVW-5 Carrier Air Wing at Atsugi have rendered it unusable and forced its seven squadrons to consolidate into overcrowded adjacent hangars and to defer scheduled maintenance.

Costly restoration and modernization are also needed to correct serious deficiencies at ship repair and maintenance facilities in Hawaii and Japan regions with lesser, but significant, corrective work needed at CONUS locations. Both forward located PACFLT ship repair activities, SRF Yokosuka and Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, report their facilities in poor condition. Existing deficiencies inhibit their ability to efficiently conduct required ship repairs and overhauls for the Fleet. SRF Yokosuka facilities have an average age of over 60 years and are in need of recapitalization. Host nation projects will recapitalize many of these facilities over the next 10-15 years, but in the interim SRF Yokosuka will experience a continuous lack of usable maintenance spaces as existing shops are temporarily relocated to other shared spaces. Mission-critical deficiencies associated with the dry dock pump houses and the caisson for Dry Dock 6 could render the dry docks unusable if not corrected soon. Dry Dock 6 is the only dry dock in the Western Pacific large enough for aircraft carrier dockings. A smaller dry dock at COMFLEACT Sasebo also has deficiencies critical to its operation. Critical deficiencies also exist at Pearl Harbor dry docks, support shops, and other facilities, significantly impacting the capability of the shipyard and the quality of workspaces available for assigned civilian workers and sailors. The majority of the support shop spaces were constructed in the 1940's and earlier and do not provide adequate facilities to support current industrial needs. Additionally, many aged facilities are designated as historic and require special management and increased funding to comply with preservation standards. Immediate attention to these facilities is required to sustain essential fleet maintenance capabilities.

Less prevalent, but equally important, deficiencies for munitions maintenance facilities in Japan and Korea and maintenance facilities for mobilization vehicles at NAVBASE Ventura could also disrupt essential mission capabilities if not corrected soon. On Guam, several maintenance facilities that were in poor condition were damaged beyond economical repair by recent Typhoon Pongsona, leaving no other immediate option but to crowd into surviving facilities.

In addition to the backlog of deficiencies for existing facilities in this Facility Class, more than \$516 million of additional funds are needed to satisfy facility shortages. The greatest shortfall is for aircraft maintenance shops in Southwest, Japan and Northwest regions. A lesser amount of ship maintenance facility shortfalls exist primarily in forward locations of Hawaii and Japan. In Hawaii, costs to provide permanent support facilities for Project Teams in the immediate vicinity of dry-docks and piers are more than twice as much as costs to remedy the ship maintenance facility shortfalls of any other region. Diego Garcia does not have an asphalt plant to maintain its pavements and must resort to using its concrete batch plant for exigent requirements.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION -- C-3

This Facility Class has a relatively small number of facilities but includes RDT&E for missile defense initiatives at PMRF Kauai, SPAWAR efforts on San Clemente Island and Unmanned Air Vehicle initiatives at NAS Fallon. PRV is approximately \$600 million.

The relatively few RDT&E facilities located within COMPACFLT have some critical deficiencies but compete poorly for funding against other operational requirements and an austere budget. Mission requirements at these facilities are accomplished with difficulty using work-arounds. At San Clemente Island (SCI), a facility that complements the Adversary Island concept for SCI and is critical for ongoing research and development on SCI by Space Warfare System Command requires repairs to the roof, siding, floors, plumbing, doors and windows. The Naval Ordnance Test Station Pier at SCI is in very poor condition and requires replacement. Further deterioration of the pier would result in some loss of current capacity. Support for an Unmanned Air Vehicle program is being housed in a converted barracks in need of numerous utility and structural repairs at NAS Fallon. In Hawaii, RDT&E support for the nation's missile defense programs is provided from PMRF Kauai. Several important range facilities and launch pad facilities have limited operations. Existing facilities only minimally support multiple missile launch operations. Multiple launches are required up to four times per year, and are currently only possible with reliance on unpredictable, low quality power from the local utility company. Power fluctuations during launch operations would result in mission failure at a significant cost to the government. Without adequate grounding and lightning protection and intrusion detection systems, severe damage could occur to sensitive equipment canceling planned exercises. Various projects are programmed to correct these deficiencies; however, adequate funding support is required for execution.

SUPPLY -- C-3

Significant deficiencies exist for all categories of supply facilities within COMPACFLT, due primarily to extensive deterioration from old age, limited load bearing capacity and non-compliance with fire and safety criteria. Mission requirements are being met during peacetime conditions using inefficient and costly methods while jeopardizing the safety of personnel and material. Sustained high-tempo operations may overtax the limited capabilities of existing facilities until their full

capabilities can be restored. The estimated cost to correct critical deficiencies in this Facility Class is \$57 million.

Bulk liquid fuel storage facilities in forward-based locations of Hawaii, Guam and Japan are extremely old and require constant maintenance and repairs to maintain operational capability. Although they are the funding responsibility of the Defense Logistics Agency, the deficiencies have a direct and adverse impact upon the readiness and mission capabilities of COMPACFLT. Numerous projects have been prepared and are required to restore the systems back to maximum efficiency and meet current fire and life safety codes. Hawaii POL facilities include 20 enormous underground field-constructed tanks at Red Hill that are 60 years old and difficult, at best, to inspect and repair. Guam POL facilities are similarly not receiving all necessary maintenance to various motor-operated valves, pump motors, grounding bonding system, and electrical equipment that support fuel handling and storage operations, causing eventual impairment of fuel operations and, requiring costly repairs and/or replacement. There is unchecked corrosion of storage tanks and a need to inspect, repair and replace deteriorated other components of the Tenjo Vista and Sasa Valley Tank Farms on Guam. Additional features of these old underground facilities present an unsafe working environment for maintenance personnel, consuming large amounts of time and money to overcome. In Japan, the many fuel terminals in Sasebo and the single terminal at Misawa require a combined \$36 million in repairs. The continued viability of these fuel systems is essential to accomplish the mission of storing and supplying fuel to home ported and transient ships and shore activities in the Pacific area.

Generally, munitions storage facility deficiencies at COMPACFLT installations have warped doors, corroded hinges, leaking roofs, uneven/cracked floors, inadequate grounding, and adjacent soil erosion. While these deficiencies are not individually debilitating, they have the potential to collectively reduce ordnance storage capacities if allowed to continue to deteriorate. In Korea, ordnance magazines at Pohang and Yechon are in a deteriorated condition. Although MOUs are in place that indicates ROK has maintenance responsibility for the magazines, low RPM funding levels preclude ROK from actually maintaining them. As a result of years of deferred maintenance, the facilities are in very poor condition and COMNAVFOR KOREA must now fund repairs to avoid a potential inability to perform the ordnance mission. CFA Sasebo is using Japanese-constructed magazines that are over 100 years old at the Maebata Storage Area and operating under a waiver. These have been proposed for replacement through the consolidation of ammunition storage at the Harioshima Storage Area; approval from the Government of Japan is pending. In Guam, many of the magazines do not comply with standards due to earthquake damage and degradation resulting from inadequate maintenance.

Cold storage facilities within COMPACFLT consist almost entirely of Depot cold storage buildings. Facilities are in good condition with the exception of Guam where significant multiple deficiencies exist. The severe damage and deterioration of the facility requires costly repair work or future replacement of the building. Work includes roofing, windows, vapor barrier, electrical, fire protection, mechanical, architectural and structural components, including seismic strengthening to meet Guam seismic zone 4 loading. Costly replacement of the Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant system is also necessary to comply with existing environmental directives. These deficiencies are critical because this is the only Navy cold storage facility on Guam and it supports both the shore establishment and the replenishment of operational fleet assets.

Covered storage facilities within COMPACFLT are used in support of installations and organizational level uses. Many of the facilities were built with wood as temporary warehouses during WWII, lack adequate fire protection and are in need of major repairs or replacement. Deterioration due to extensive termite damage has reached the point where replacement or major modernization is required to restore adequate warehousing capability. Storage warehouses, transit sheds, and material staging/handling/processing facilities are commonly decentralized making control and processing of material inventories inefficient, ineffective, and costly. Warehouse decks are uneven and sections of broken concrete floors make transport and storage of materials difficult. Stacking heights must be restricted due to unevenness. Storage bins are strategically sited to protect materials from water infiltration through leaking walls and roofs and to ensure forklifts can traverse these storage areas. Additionally, lack of fire protection systems and limited load bearing capacity jeopardizes the safety of personnel and materiel. In many cases, the integrity of these aging facilities compromises the security of their valuable contents. In today's fiscal climate, these facilities do not compete well against critical airfield and port facilities and will continue to deteriorate until increased funding levels are provided.

Facility deficits exist in several categories, most notably ammunition storage. In most locations, existing magazines are difficult to use for storage of modern long ordnance such as torpedoes, missiles, and rockets due to the narrow doors and loading platforms. Continued shortage of magazines to accommodate long ordnance will require continued inefficient storage density and difficulty in maneuvering ordnance through the restricted door openings. Excessive ordnance moving and handling results in delays, increased operational storage costs, and increased risk of accidents and catastrophic damage. Besides additional long ordnance storage capacity, increased ordnance transshipment capability is also needed for reconstitution of forces in forward locations.

Due to its remoteness and necessity for self-sufficiency between replenishment shipments, Diego Garcia places a high value on its storage assets. Unfortunately, it has one of the largest deficits of storage space within COMPACFLT. It only has 45% of its cold storage requirement, 59% of its covered storage requirement and 47% of its open storage requirement. Projects have been identified to rectify the problems but funding has not been forthcoming.

Relocation/consolidation of supply facilities is also needed at several locations to improve efficiency of operations. At NAVMAG Pearl Harbor, approximately 75% of the existing magazine storage capability is at Lualualei Branch, distant from the ordnance handling piers at West Loch Branch. Substitute ordnance storage space needs to be constructed at West Loch in order to permit repositioning of ordnance and to achieve necessary efficiency of operations. Although COMPACFLT shows an overall surplus of covered storage facilities, deficits exist at Atsugi and at Yokosuka. Guam is also severely short of essential covered storage to protect material and equipment associated with new or expanding missions on Guam from the harsh environment.

Efficiency of operations again drives the requirement for additional open holding and storage areas in proximity to loading piers and wharves. This is especially needed in Hawaii and Guam where suitable space to support the shipboard loading/offloading of ordnance is scarce. Since storage of ordnance on the wharves is prohibited by explosive safety regulations, either an explosive safety waiver is required to temporarily store the ammunition on the wharves or ship loading/offloading

operations will be significantly slowed because of the need to directly transport ordnance between the ship and distant magazine locations. Additional open holding/storage areas are also required to improve efficiency of regular cargo handling operations at FISC Pearl Harbor, FISC Yokosuka, COMFLEACT Sasebo, and NAF Misawa.

New missions have also created requirements for additional supply facilities. Ordnance storage requirements at NAVMAG Indian Island have increased due to homeporting of additional ships in Puget Sound over the past few years coupled with the closure of WPNSTA Concord. Also, F-16 aircraft arriving at NAS Fallon require more covered storage to accommodate the stocking of required aviation parts, comprising an increase from 14,000 to 21,000 line items.

The estimated cost of fulfilling all facility deficits in this Facility Class is \$600 million.

MEDICAL -- C-3

This Facility Class has a relatively small number of facilities but is essential to the provision of support to sustain homeported Navy forces. PRV is approximately \$254 million.

Critical deficiencies in this Facility Class are less than \$5 million. Inventory uniquely includes a hospital at NAS Whidbey Island that is not maintained with Defense Health funds. The HVAC system for the hospital is at the end of its useful life and cannot provide the tight temperature and humidity control required for a hospital environment. More than 60% of the \$27 million total backlog is associated with deficiencies within the dispensaries and clinics category group, primarily at NAF Atsugi, COMNAV Marianas, NAVSTA Bremerton, NAS Lemoore, NAVBASE San Diego, NAVBASE Coronado, NAVBASE Ventura, and Ford Island (Pearl Harbor). Deficiencies at San Clemente Island dispensary are significant because of its isolated location. Work-arounds have been implemented at these locations to ensure that the majority of health care services are provided with little or no degradation. Correction of these deficiencies with O&MN funds is difficult at best due to the high demands and priorities to repair operationally critical facilities. If FY-4 maintenance responsibility for these facilities shifts from O&M,N to O&M,DHP (BUMED).

There are only a few deficits in this Facility Class. Medical and dental clinic facility deficits at Diego Garcia and dental facility deficits at NAVBASE Ventura are mission-critical and directly impact the quality of health care provided to deployed Navy forces. Projects have been identified and will require estimated funding of \$16.5M and \$0.7M respectively. A Project has also been developed for Host Nation funding in Japan to satisfy the deficit of dental clinic facilities at NAF Atsugi. A Health Care Requirement Assessment (HCRA) is underway at NAS Whidbey Island to quantify the deficit of space at the hospital.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

Administrative buildings throughout COMPACFLT are typically WWII era facilities originally constructed as temporary or semi-permanent structures for other uses such as barracks and warehouses. The abundance of these facilities belies the fact that they are in generally poor condition and have not been efficiently adapted to their current uses. The deterioration and obsolescence of these facilities, coupled with higher funding priorities for operationally critical requirements, has led to a general decline in the quality of these facilities. Repairs are generally stopgap in nature, not only because of funding limitations but also because of reluctance to spend

major repair dollars on 50+- year old wood frame structures. The historical significance of these facilities further hampers the repair and modernization of these buildings as many of them qualify as historic properties requiring special management, protection and preservation. COMPACFLT facility managers have been aggressively pursuing the reuse of historic structures and demolition of all non-historic structures that are in excess of basic facilities requirements. Costs of \$218M are estimated to correct all current deficiencies. Until funding is increased to satisfy critical needs in other higher priority Facility Classes, administrative facilities will have difficulty competing for limited resources and quality will continue to decline with attendant impacts on mission capabilities.

The aggregate inventory of administrative facility assets within COMPACFLT may be misleading. There are considerable surplus administrative facilities at many installations that mathematically offset, but do not relieve, the pressing need for facilities at other locations. For example, NAS Fallon is reported to have 30KSF of surplus assets, yet more than 50% of their 48KSF basic requirement is being "satisfied" in substandard facilities. Despite the misleading data, a few activities nevertheless report deficits in excess of 10% of their basic requirement --- FISC Yokosuka, NSF Diego Garcia, PWC San Diego, and NAF Misawa. Elsewhere, small shortages are reported for printing and reproduction plant and for automated data processing centers but those shortages are commingled with offsetting surpluses of general administration building space. Additionally, there is a general need to relocate commonly disjointed and dispersed administrative functions into modern consolidated facilities on installations that have been forced to use old, randomly vacant, unsuitably configured and poorly equipped buildings. Correction of all deficits is estimated to cost \$78 million.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

Significant deficiencies persist in family housing, unaccompanied personnel housing, personnel support and services facilities and MWR facilities throughout the COMPACFLT area of responsibility. Deficiencies in this Facility Class continue to grow as higher priority operational facilities requirements consume the majority of limited SRM funds. Unless SRM funding levels are increased, the quality of these facilities will continue to erode. Current backlog is nearly \$1 billion, over \$300 million of which is for family housing.

Many military family housing developments must be revitalized, replaced, or divested. These older homes do not meet current construction standards and building codes, nor are they functionally arranged to properly accommodate the modern living needs of military families. The floor plans and resultant traffic flow in the homes are not reflective of today's families. Some of the homes have only showers and washer/dryer units that are outside or directly in the kitchen. Interior and exterior storage spaces are inadequate. In some instances, exterior storage is non-existent. Living spaces do not meet acceptable standards of comfort and habitability. Termite damage is common and prevalent in older wooden homes. Structurally, unforeseen complications are frequently encountered, especially in CMU (concrete masonry unit) homes. Lead based paint is present on both the interior and exterior surface of these old structures. Numerous homes also have asbestos. Uneven settlement due to soil conditions has created uneven floor slabs for many buildings. On-street parking is oftentimes limited and hazardous, and landscaping is sparse and minimal. Root systems of mature trees have caused damage to adjacent units, sidewalks, roadways, and pavements.

Public/Private Venture initiatives will pass a portion of the SRM burden for these deficiencies on to master developers, alleviating some of the enormous backlog.

The UPH inventory is gradually being infused with new facilities but still contains many WWII era buildings that are in need of major repairs or replacement. Common deficiencies include use of gang heads, mold abatement, deteriorated plumbing, heating and ventilating systems, leaking roofs and windows, inadequate electrical systems for modern electrical demands, and non-compliance with life safety and seismic codes. Corrective actions involve high costs and special precautions to handle and remove lead and asbestos materials. These deficiencies negatively impact morale and quality of life for Navy personnel who reside in UPH facilities. Backlog for UPH facilities is nearly \$380 million.

A broad variety of personnel support and service facilities exist within COMPACFLT to provide a reasonable quality of life, safety, security and morale for Navy personnel and their dependents. However, funding requirements to upkeep these facilities do not compete well against the critical needs of operational facilities in today's austere funding environment. Not surprisingly, the backlog of deficiencies in this group has increased by more than 18% over the past year. Categories with the largest backlogs are retail sales/service facilities, miscellaneous personnel support/services facilities, food service facilities (includes club facilities), and safety/discipline/rehab facilities. Exchange and commissary sales and support facilities comprise more than half of the backlog. The costs to restore damaged floors, walls and ceilings and to replace worn and frequently undersized infrastructure systems at open messes and clubs is another significant category. Fire stations, typically in outdated facilities and in dire need of restoration and modernization, comprise another distinguishable category with significant deficiencies. Less costly, but equally important, deficiencies exist for education facilities, religious facilities and family and child support facilities. The backlog for personnel support and service facilities is \$149 million.

Morale, welfare and recreation facilities, both indoor and outdoor, are also suffering from inadequacy of maintenance and repair funds. These facilities are essential to developing and maintaining the physical condition of forces and providing recreational outlets for their families ashore but are oftentimes neglected due to the preponderance of operational funding requirements. Recapitalization efforts are unable to keep pace with the degradation rate of these facilities. Backlog is estimated at nearly \$105 million for these 2 category groups.

Large facility deficits exist for unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH), personnel support and services facilities and indoor MWR facilities. Additionally, there is a long-standing, large family housing deficit in Japan that continues to be addressed to the Government of Japan. Shortfalls in UPH are due to several initiatives including housing shipboard sailors ashore, complying with new AT/FP criteria, eliminating gang heads, and moving to the enhanced 1+1 standard configuration. Categories of personnel support/services facilities with the greatest deficits are food service facilities, retail sales/service facilities and miscellaneous personnel support/services facilities. The bulk of the indoor MWR facility deficit consists of indoor recreation and athletic facilities located in Fleet concentration areas. Estimated cost to satisfy deficits in this Facility Class is \$4.6 billion.

The only significant family housing shortage within COMPACFLT is in Japan where there are long-standing deficits at COMFLEACT Yokosuka, NAF Atsugi and COMFLEACT Sasebo. The

Government of Japan has acknowledged the Navy's Family Housing Shortage and has indicated a willingness to build 937 units of the Navy's Japan Region 1,560 unit deficit (60% of deficit) through its Host Nation Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). However, no timeline has been given as to when these projects would be funded. Furthermore, the amount of available host nation construction funding continues to decrease as the Japanese economy continues its long decline. The Navy's family housing shortfall combined with the inadequacy of off-base housing and community support facilities in Japan has consistently been a high visibility PACFLT Quality of Life issue.

The enormous UPH facility deficit at port installations is the result of the Navy's initiative to provide shore berthing for shipboard sailors. The initiative exacerbates a bachelor housing shortage that was already a serious concern from the imposition of the enhanced 1+1 standard configuration. Compounding planning efforts to provide additional UPH facilities is the AT/FP minimum criteria for setbacks from roads, parking and the base perimeter that eliminate many potential sites and, in fact, cause some of the existing assets to be non-compliant. Although every effort is being made to accommodate all shipboard sailors ashore, many ship and shore-based personnel have had to live in quarters that do not meet habitability standards due to lack of privacy (more than one or two persons per bedroom) and amenities (such as kitchenettes and storage space), and inadequate bedroom area. Although some have chosen to live off base to avoid living in substandard Navy quarters, the high cost of living in most Navy concentration areas requires sailors to pay substantially more than they can be compensated with their bachelor housing allowance.

Deficits in personnel support and service facilities are commonplace at nearly every COMPACFLT installation. Categories with the greatest deficits are food service facilities, retail sales/service facilities and miscellaneous personnel support/services facilities. Funding to satisfy existing shortfalls is estimated at \$1.2 billion but might be reduced by ongoing regional consolidation. Facility shortfalls in Japan have consistently been addressed to the Government of Japan (GOJ) for funding consideration under the host nation Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). However, the GOJ has recently suspended construction of money-generating community support facilities and U.S. funding is now needed to support forward deployed forces and their dependents in Japan.

COMPACFLT shortages of indoor and outdoor MWR facilities are most detrimental at forward locations of Japan, Diego Garcia, Korea and Guam where off-base alternatives may be austere at best. The limited MWR assets that are on base tend to be old and heavily utilized, further contributing to accelerated deterioration and the need for restoration.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

Major utility systems in large naval complexes are managed and maintained by Public Works Centers with the ability to program and budget required improvements and repairs through the use of Navy Working Capital Funds. At all other locations, scarce COMPACFLT SRM funds are relied upon for maintenance and repair of utilities and grounds improvements. However, current Sustainment levels are able to correct only the most critical deficiencies. Other deficiencies are frequently deferred due to higher priority work until a critical situation arises. As a result, the backlog of work for this Facility Class remains well over \$400 million.

Electrical distribution systems, including substations, transformers, feeder lines, switchgear and control circuits, are aged and commonly operating at capacity due to increasing power demands of

new equipment and technology. Installations are experiencing increasing vulnerability to electrical system failures and frequently, without sufficient system redundancy, rely upon interim use of emergency generators to restore critical mission capabilities. The power distribution systems are essential to provide cold iron support for ships in port as well as to maintain operations of essential shore support facilities. Furthermore, other utility systems are dependent upon electrical power for operation and are seriously impacted by the loss of power.

Installations with unreliable or insufficient electrical power include CFA Okinawa, NAFA Atsugi, CFA Sasebo, NSF Diego Garcia, and NAVSTA Bremerton.

Aged and deteriorated heating and air conditioning systems are also a challenge. In addition to the need to replace aging boiler and chiller plant equipment, both steam and chilled water distribution lines commonly require repairs and replacement of asbestos lagging. In some locations, systems are kept operational with the use of portable equipment due to the demise of plant equipment. Outages and/or sub-standard performance of these systems have directly affected worker productivity and impacts installation readiness.

Sewage systems, including wastewater treatment plants, collection systems, lift stations, holding tanks, and evaporative ponds, are fraught with deficiencies that impair their ability to comply with stringent environmental standards. Old vitrified clay pipes are susceptible to leakage and, ultimately, collapse. Aging plant equipment is prone to breakdown with difficulty in locating replacement parts. Leaking components are contributing to the contamination of neighboring properties, resulting in costly litigation and potential fines. Equipment casualties at Atsugi and Guam have removed any contingency capability in the system. EPA may cite the wastewater treatment plant on Guam for exceeding discharge limits. Solid waste disposal is an acute problem at NSF Diego Garcia where land is limited and the water table is just below grade.

Water system deficiencies consist of marginal water production facilities, inadequate water treatment facilities, and leaky distribution lines that have compromised operational and firefighting capabilities as well as public health. At NAS Fallon, NAF El Centro, NAVBASE Ventura, COMNAVFOR Korea (Yechon and Pohang), FLEACTS Okinawa, FISC Yokosuka, NSF Diego Garcia and PWC Guam, there are serious problems with either the potable water quality or its distribution. On Guam, the operation of the Fena Water Treatment Plant continues to be a challenge due to turbid water and age of the system. The plant is currently only able to deliver 61% of its 13 MGD design capacity. Personnel at Pohang in Korea and at Diego Garcia cannot drink the water on site and must rely every day on bottled water for drinking and cooking.

Funding has not kept up with the needs to repair and repave roads and parking lots on COMPACFLT installations. Routine repairs to correct deficiencies attributable to normal wear, seasonal weathering, and aging are being deferred due to lack of funds. Current conditions reflect years of under-funded sustainment and, in many cases, will require full depth replacement vice resurfacing to correct the advanced deterioration. Although generally not at the state of being unusable, roadways and parking lots will continue to deteriorate to the point of being unsafe and unusable, causing serious safety, security, and mobility concerns if adequate funding is not provided. In Pohang, Korea, roads experience excessive mud problems during inclement weather. At Chinhae, there are many patches in the existing pavement, with many more planned in the future due to ongoing Host Nation projects. Frequent rains cause muddy conditions on the patchwork

roadways that disrupt transportation and operations. On Guam and Diego Garcia, major roadwork is needed to maintain minimally acceptable conditions for the transport of ordnance between storage magazines and waterfront.

The limited amount of railroad track at COMPACFLT installations is crucial to operations, primarily for movement of ordnance in CONUS, but also for movement of fuels in CONUS and Japan. In the Northwest, 11.3 miles of off-base railroad track serving SUBASE Bangor has started to deteriorate due to age and wear. If the track is allowed to deteriorate at its current pace, it will not be re-certified and will prevent delivery of ordnance to SWFPAC, located at Bangor. Delivery of ordnance to NAVMAG Indian Island will also be severely impacted. The rail lines also run to the Transshipment Facility at Bangor, where ordnance is transferred to truck for transport to NAVMAG Indian Island. This is a critical transportation connection as NAVMAG Indian Island is currently serving as the primary ordnance cargo load out point for DOD on the West Coast. In Japan, the railroad trackage at Tsurumi and Hakozaki fuel terminals is in continual need of maintenance, inspection and repair due to its age and critical linkage to other military installations in Japan, including NAF Atsugi (home of the carrier air wing) and Yokota AB.

The primary deficiencies in ground improvement structures relate to security gates and fencing. Many perimeter fences have been long neglected and are in need of replacement. With increased AT/FP emphasis, the need to correct these discrepancies is heightened and is being addressed as funds become available.

Facility deficits for this Facility Class are generally the result of inadequate and obsolete utility systems for today's modern Navy and the shortfall of perimeter security structures to comply with more stringent AT/FP standards. This includes the upgrade of utility systems to support newer classes and mixes of hosted ships and aircraft at COMPACFLT installations as well as the growing need for utilities to support modern new shore facilities. Examples of new classes of ships with dramatically higher shore power requirements than the ships they're replacing include the LPD-17 class at Sasebo, SSN-23 class at Bangor and the T-AKE class at Pearl Harbor and Guam. Existing plant capacities are at or near their design limits and require expansion to accommodate new requirements and/or provide for contingent redundant capacity. Without adequate shore power, ships must run their power plants while alongside a berth requiring crew watch standers to stay aboard and miss training or time off. This additional running time results in increased maintenance to shipboard systems and may eventually reduce the ships total life span. At Okinawa, the sewage collection system at the piers does not have a collection, holding and transfer (CHT) system installed, hampering the efforts to meet the discharge needs of ships berthed in port. At Diego Garcia, a new sewage lagoon is needed as well as an additional solid waste landfill to replace the existing one that is nearing capacity. Improvements are also needed to the island water treatment plant to filter out trihalomethane contaminants that are six times greater than the maximum allowable levels established for drinking water. On Guam, utilities need to be hardened to withstand frequent and severe typhoons that cause major disruptions to base operations and negatively impact quality-of-life. Other deficits also include requirements to provide paved roads and parking areas and added security fences where none currently exist. Estimated cost to rectify deficits in this Facility Class is \$108 million.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Commander Atlantic Fleet

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	N/A	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-2	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

The existing facility condition and unmet requirement for waterfront, air operational, and training facilities adversely affects the reconstitution of combat ready Naval forces. Primary piers and wharves are old and deteriorated, suffering from numerous utility, structural, and mechanical deficiencies that limit hotel services and results in facility mission being conducted with difficulty. At NS Norfolk and SUBASE New London, many piers cannot support service equipment and have insufficient utilities. Limitations must be placed upon crane use due to structural problems, and fendering systems are antiquated and ineffective. NS Norfolk's piers also have inadequate security. AT NAVPHIBASE Little Creek, 57 of the 61 piers and the waterfront berthing facilities are in poor condition.

NS Norfolk's piers were not designed for today's classes of ships. SUBASE New London's piers are too short and narrow for Los Angeles and Virginia Class submarines.

NWS Yorktown's explosive loading pier has areas of concrete spalling and potholes, which makes it difficult for operators of material handling equipment to move ordnance safely for the Fleet. The installation is meeting its mission requirement of providing logistics, technical and related services to the Navy forces in support of national military strategy with difficulty.

Deficiencies at runways, parking aprons and taxiways create severe potential for foreign object damage (FOD) that has impacted safety of flight/operational readiness. Airfield Condition Surveys indicate that airfield pavements do not meet minimum pavement condition standards. At NS Norfolk, portions of the airfield pavement have disintegrated to the point of not supporting the aircraft, creating FOD, and not allowing proper electrical grounding for the aircraft. Critical shortages exist in aircraft parking space at NAS Jacksonville. NAS Key West's runway has mangrove and drainage problems that are in violation of airfield safety.

Across the Fleet, many of the training facilities have exceeded their useful life, with deteriorated building envelopes and inadequate, interior utilities that do not meet current requirements. These new requirements have forced the use of administrative, warehouse, and maintenance facilities for training. The lack of adequate training facilities has degraded the quality of training and impacted the operational readiness of fleet units. NS Norfolk has insufficient trainer facilities to support the MH-60 Helicopter Program. At SUBASE New London, SUBSCOL facility components are at the

end of their useful life and are experiencing failures, which have disrupted and degraded training. SUBSCOL also lacks a facility to support the new MK-10 Submarine Escape Immersion Equipment submarine escape system. Current training facilities at NSGA Northwest do not meet AT/FP Warfare Development Center training initiatives.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

The ability of maintenance and production facilities to support the reconstitution of Navy forces is poor due to inadequate maintenance hangars, AIMD, and SIMA buildings. Many maintenance hangars require major structural, mechanical, and electrical repairs to correct deficiencies. AIMD and SIMA facilities have leaking roofs, aging HVAC systems, and deteriorated interior spaces, affecting workbenches and disrupting production.

At NS Norfolk the quality of maintenance hangars for both fixed and rotary wing aircraft is being improved through the implementation of the Chambers Field hangar recapitalization program. However, there are insufficient maintenance hangar facilities and no Intermediate Maintenance Concept facility to support the MH-60 Helicopter Program. An overall shortage of maintenance and production space has resulted in the "force fitting" of requirements into warehouses and administrative space, which are not efficient or effective for maintenance and production needs. As a result, NS Norfolk is not meeting the full mission requirement, the quality of work performed is degraded, and the operational readiness of ships, aircraft and other operational units is negatively impacted.

NWS Yorktown's facility that provides maintenance for Air-Launched missiles, including Sparrow, Phoenix, Sidewinder, Ram, and Standard missiles has HVAC, mechanical and electrical systems that are past their life expectancy. Yorktown is the only location in the United States that is capable of testing the Sparrow and Phoenix missiles. Sidewinder, Ram, and Standard missiles are tested at Yorktown and on the West Coast. The weapons tested at Yorktown are supplied to East and West Coast units for deployments. If facility systems fail, repair parts are unavailable, and temperature and humidity controlled air-conditioned spaces are not available for testing missiles; testing and maintenance of the Sparrow and Phoenix program for the United States would stop. Testing and maintenance of other weapons, including Sidewinder, Ram, and Standard Missiles, would require shipment to the West Coast for maintenance at a significant increase in cost and turn around time.

SUPPLY -- C-3

Inadequate supply facilities adversely affect support to the sustainment of home-ported Navy forces. NWS Yorktown's existing igloo magazine facilities do not provide efficient storage for today's modern weapons systems, which are shipped and stowed in long rectangular containers. The Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB) has determined that many of the existing magazines contain serious safety deficiencies rendering the magazines useless for their intended purpose. There is no available magazine space at NWS Yorktown for storage of containerized missiles that are currently in the acquisition pipeline. NWS Yorktown is designated as a receiving, issuing, and storage activity for all missile systems in the Navy inventory (excluding Fleet Ballistic missiles); however, if magazine recapitalization does not occur, Yorktown will not be able to meet Fleet commitments, which could affect readiness and security of missiles and increased maintenance requirements on components.

At SUBASE New London, magazines are undersized to support proper receipt, storage, and handling of Vertical Launch Tomahawk missiles for later versions of Los Angeles Class submarines and new Virginia Class submarines.

MEDICAL -- C-3

The overall poor condition of branch medical and dental clinics adversely impacts support to the sustainment of home-ported Navy forces.

The building components and interior finishes of SUBASE New London's dental clinic are at the end of their useful life and deteriorated. HVAC failures occur regularly, disrupting care and causing excessive discomfort to occupants and patients.

SUBASE Kings Bay's Emergency Medical Services Building is closed due to mold and mildew problems.

NAVPHIBASE Little Creek's medical/dental clinic has major HVAC and electrical deficiencies that continue to impact BUMED personnel's capability to perform their mission.

The current Sewells Point Branch Clinic is undersized to accommodate the current number of personnel supported and the expanding mission.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-4

The majority of Atlantic Fleet's administrative facilities are inadequate and substandard WWII and post-WWII temporary and semi-permanent wood-framed structures, which results in poor facility support to the sustainment of home-ported Navy forces.

NS Norfolk's administrative facilities are rated poor. The facility that houses Personnel Support Detachment has severe disintegration of the masonry exterior, posing a serious safety hazard. Other facilities have HVAC systems that are inadequate, leaking roofs and windows, undersized electrical systems, and deteriorated floor coverings that cause unsafe conditions.

NS Norfolk has several requirements for administrative space that it is unable to satisfy. There is insufficient and inadequate space to support the Commander, Second Fleet, which will be relocated ashore by early FY-05. NS Norfolk cannot adequately support the Navy's new Navy Personnel Development Command, which coordinates training and education services as the policy and decision-making authority.

NSA Norfolk serves as the home to Atlantic Fleet/Commander Fleet Forces Command, Joint Forces Command (JFCOM), Allied Command Transformation (formerly SACLANT), SURFLANT, SUBLANT, MARFORLANT, and the combined-use OPCON Center. Facilities were built in the early 1940's with temporary type construction, do not meet general building code requirements, and are far beyond economical repair and useful life cycle. Many lack any consistent or coherent HVAC system. NSA has a deficit of more than 500,000 square feet of space. This deficit has forced JFCOM to splinter their J-codes into 5 different geographic locations separated by more than 10 miles and in many cases a 20+ minute drive through dense traffic. In several areas, JFCOM personnel are forced to work from modular facilities.

Half of NS May port's administrative facilities are considered substandard or inadequate. SUBASE New London facility's components are at or beyond their useful life, and are experiencing an increasing rate of failure, disrupting the use of facilities and causing occupant and user discomfort. In addition, many buildings do not meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and contain asbestos and lead paint.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Naval Education and Training Command (NETC)

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	N/A	C-2	C-1	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

The mission readiness of NETC's operations and training facilities is C3 based on the condition of facilities and the impact of facility support to the sustainment of home-ported Navy forces. The deteriorated condition of these facilities provide poor working and learning environments for Navy personnel and cause unplanned disruptions and operational delays that adversely impact NETC's training mission. Validated critical real property deficiencies that require immediate and sustained attention include the repair of airfield lighting and navigational aids at NETC's Naval Air Stations (NAS), replacement or repair of substandard and dysfunctional classrooms and training facilities at the Naval War College, the Naval Postgraduate School, NS Great Lakes, and the Air Stations, and the repair of failing waterfront facilities at NAS Corpus Christi.

Airfield lighting and navigational aid repairs are needed at NAS Kingsville and NAS Whiting Field since lighting failures can impact aviator production capabilities by limiting operations to daytime visual flight operations. The MILCON project to replace the control tower at NAS Corpus Christi is needed to reduce the potential for an aircraft mishap in the training environment. Aircraft aprons at NAS Corpus Christi need repairs to prevent both damage to aircraft and the potential for seepage of fuel products into the ground. The hangars are 1942 vintage and showing many age related problems. The two pilot simulator facilities are also showing many age related problems and are insufficiently sized to meet growing pilot training demands. MILCON projects will provide for aviation lighting at NALF Orange Grove NAS and Kingsville in FY06; runway extensions at NOLF Evergreen NAS Whiting Field and NAS Corpus Christi in FY07.

The historic training facilities at the Naval War College have an extensive list of critical deficiencies and repairs that are currently unprogrammed. Luce, Pringle, and Mahan Halls were constructed between 1892 and 1938 and form the "Original U.S. Naval War College", a National Historic Landmark. Hewitt, Connolly, and Spruance Halls, constructed between 1972 and 1976, now minimally meet the requirements of an academic institution. The library collection in Hewitt Hall exceeds the structural capability of the building and volumes must be removed to display any new reference material. In addition, the HVAC is inadequate to provide proper humidity and climate control for their rare books collection, the lower level of the library has water infiltration, and the fire protection system does not meet current code requirements. These facility problems can jeopardize accreditation and hurt professional military education capabilities. The out-year MILCON Project P-010 includes the facility recapitalization of this requirement. Several out-year

MILCON projects have also been developed to correct numerous facility deficiencies at the Naval Postgraduate School. Facility deficiencies at both of these schools can degrade the quality of education and the technical research and development necessary to transform the Navy and develop future leaders in DOD and international military organizations.

Military construction projects are programmed to address the training facilities deficiencies at Recruit Training Center (RTC) Great Lakes, but similar deficiencies are impacting the Service School Command's missions at the surrounding NS Great Lakes. The RTC recapitalization program is critically needed to address numerous training facility problems, including replacement of drill halls, small arms range, and the battle station training facility. Service School Command's classroom and training facilities at NS Great Lakes have numerous problems with roof leaks; electrical, lighting, and HVAC problems in older buildings; and inadequate fire protection. Unfunded repairs of mechanical and electrical systems in training facilities of the Naval Air Technical Training Center at NAS Pensacola are needed to support increased student loads. Special Project R11-01 at NAS Pensacola will begin in FY04 to repair B-633, a major aviation classroom training facility. A new flight simulator facility is needed at NAS Corpus Christi to meet growing pilot training demands and so that the introduction of the T-6 aircraft, the T-34 replacement for primary and intermediate student pilot training, is not delayed. Training facilities at the other naval air stations have problems with unreliable HVACs and inadequate electrical systems to support advanced electronic classrooms and training simulators. At current funding levels, these facilities will continue to deteriorate rapidly, impairing mission capabilities and impacting training safety.

Repairs to waterfront seawalls and coastal breakwater facilities are needed at NAS Corpus Christi to prevent damage to adjacent bay front aircraft apron, which would adversely impact aircraft parking. Dredging and waterfront projects are underway at NS Ingleside and NAS Pensacola, respectively. NS Great Lakes has several unfunded special projects for waterfront repairs including Breakwater 715, Small Craft Berthing 716 and 717, and harbor dredging. HVAC deficiencies on the Ship Navigation Buildings B-31, 700, and 704 at the Naval Postgraduate School could adversely impact computer operations and affect the real-time weather forecasting for the fleet.

SUPPLY -- C-3

The mission readiness of NETC's supply facilities is C-3 based on the condition of facilities and the impact of facility support to the sustainment of home-ported Navy forces. Covered storage facilities across the claimancy are in need of general repair, to include painting of interiors and exteriors to protect structures from rapid deterioration, and repairs to floors and roofs. Much of the warehousing also needs improved ventilation and lighting to improve functionality and fire protection for the safety of personnel and safeguarding of supplies and materiel.

Large warehouses at NS Great Lakes require extensive repairs to maintain secure storage of materiel and to improve the safety and sanitary condition of the work environment for warehouse personnel. Funding for demolition is needed to remove vacant ammunition storage structures and deteriorated reserve training warehouses at NS Great Lakes. The condition of covered storage has improved at NAS Kingsville and NAS Whiting Field during the last year. Covered storage remains a problem at NAS Corpus Christi, NAS Pensacola,

and NAS Meridian where large storage warehouses need painting and roof replacements to provide watertight protection for stored items. The covered storage facility supporting NSU Saratoga Springs needs to be relocated to better serve their storage requirements. This facility class also includes a number of small storage facilities, where the correction of deficiencies is subject to the availability of installation-level SRM funding.

The adverse mission impacts of deteriorated warehousing include damage and loss of supplies and training materials that are then not available to support mission requirements, excessive waiting time for delivery of supplies and materiel that cannot be properly stored on installations, loss of productivity as personnel are forced to reposition storage items to contend with facility deficiencies, operational inefficiencies of obsolete storage facilities, reduced output from personnel challenged with deteriorated facilities and adverse working environments, and other reduced efficiencies that impair the ready availability of stored items to support classroom and air station training.

The planned demolition of bulk storage tanks at NS Great Lakes will reduce their overall deficiencies in this facility class. Based on the proximity of the tanks to the family housing area and the Construction Battalion's compound, the tanks need to be demolished to eliminate a potential safety hazard. At NAS Pensacola, fuel storage tanks need exterior painting to correct deferrable deficiencies. At PWC Great Lakes, Building 11L Fuel Storage facility deficiencies include roof replacement, exterior painting, replacement of existing non-operational equipment, and repairs to the containment bladder. The proper maintenance and repair of storage tanks is essential to ensure the ready availability of stored products to support mission requirements and to prevent environmental damage, loss of product, or injury to personnel, all of which divert operational resources and reduce mission capability.

Based on improved methods of handling and serving foods and modern efficiencies in supply and delivery operations, the requirement for cold storage facilities across the claimancy has been substantially reduced. Actions are underway to reclassify or demolish many of the facilities that were previously used for cold storage.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

The mission readiness of NETC's administrative facilities is C3 based on the condition of facilities and the impact of facility support to the sustainment of home-ported Navy forces.

Deficiencies in administrative facilities impair the quality of service that the Navy provides to military and civilian employees and reduces the efficiency and effectiveness of missions performed from these facilities. The resulting poor conditions for occupants adversely impacts their morale and productivity, which affects mission capability. Facilities with obsolete electrical wiring and failing HVAC systems are not able to support the increased loads of automation used in today's office environment. Operations in administrative buildings, to include major Headquarters with broad reaching responsibilities in the management of the Navy's training mission, are impaired by frequent power outages, uncontrolled temperatures from failing HVAC systems, and roof leaks. Training instructors and staff need administrative facilities in good repair to be properly prepared and motivated to maximize the transfer of knowledge to students in the shortest period of time using the latest technology.

NS Great Lakes has a number of large administrative facilities that are failing, including the Naval Service Training Command / Navy Region Mid-West Headquarters. Some of their historical buildings, including two large buildings on the main entrance to the installation, have been condemned and are unoccupied due to unsafe building conditions. Many administrative spaces have old electrical wiring dating from the early 1900s, old and failing HVAC systems, and leaking roofs.

Based on the age and condition of building components of Sims Hall at the Naval War College, the building needs to be recapitalized to support current missions. Unprogrammed MILCON Project P-010 recapitalizes Sims Hall. Lack of adequate administrative facilities at the Naval War College will ultimately lead to mission deterioration of three separate commands that are directly involved with military transformation: the NWC, NWDC, and CNO SSG. At the Naval Postgraduate School, administrative building B-220 is a historic building and has exceptionally high maintenance requirements. Inadequate and deteriorated facilities jeopardize the mission of the Naval Postgraduate School, which serves as an academic institution whose emphasis is on higher education and research programs designed to accommodate the unique requirements of DOD and international military organizations.

At NSU Saratoga Springs a new headquarters building is nearing completion which will improve the quality of life for shore-based sailors training at Nuclear Power Training Unit by eliminating a 45-minute drive to the old headquarters in Scotia, NY. At NS Ingleside, MILCON Project P-60, scheduled for completion in January 2004, will provide additional administrative space and improve the quantity rating for administrative facilities.

At NETC's five Naval Air Stations, which are responsible for training naval aviators, several administrative buildings are in need of repair or replacement. At NAS Corpus Christi, most of the buildings to include the CNATRA / Navy Region South Headquarters, were built in 1942 with wood framing and siding construction; 61 years of use and exposure to the harsh marine environment has taken its toll. Extensive renovations to basic building systems, including roofs, windows, HVAC, fire protection systems, electrical and plumbing systems are required to bring these facilities back to service. In some cases, demolition and replacement is required. A significant infusion of MILCON and Special project funding will be required to restore these buildings. At NAS Pensacola, administrative functions continue in existing substandard facilities. Aging electrical and mechanical systems in numerous buildings are inadequate for current occupants and information management loadings. At NAS Meridian, the low quality rating is due primarily to the deteriorated condition of the Naval Technical Training Center (NTTC) Administrative building B-362, which provides administrative space for training instructors and staff.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

The mission readiness of NETC's housing and community facilities is C3 based on the condition of facilities and the impact of facility support to the sustainment of home-ported Navy forces.

Low quality ratings were identified in several facility category groups to include unaccompanied personnel housing, personnel support and service facilities, MWR facilities, and museums and memorials. The condition of this facility class can directly impact the recruitment and retention of personnel. Adequate unaccompanied housing in good repair is particularly important in support of

the training mission, in that students are required to study in their rooms to perform well in their studies. Facilities in disrepair and without adequate electrical and mechanical systems to support modern electrical equipment are not conducive to learning and therefore adversely impact the training mission. Personnel support and MWR facilities are important to maintain the morale and physical conditioning of students and training personnel to maximize their productivity.

Several installations had low ratings in unaccompanied personnel housing, resulting in an overall claimancy rating of C-3. The condition of barracks is adversely impacting training performance and morale across the claimancy. Major problems include unsanitary plumbing conditions in bathrooms and kitchens, old and unsafe electrical wiring, inadequate lighting, broken or rotted doors and windows that are dangerous and not secure, heating and ventilation systems that do not adequately heat in the winter or cool in the summer, and inadequate fire protection. At NS Great Lakes, the RTC recapitalization will address major problems for Navy recruits; however, the 300, 500 and 600 series barracks supporting the Service School Command "A" School students are old, deteriorated and substandard, and have numerous life-safety deficiencies. MILCON replacement of these barracks remains unprogrammed. At the Naval Postgraduate School, FY04 MILCON Project P-198 will address the quantity shortfalls for unaccompanied officer housing.

NETC's Naval Air Stations have quality and quantity facility problems in unaccompanied housing. Installations in humid southern states such as Texas, Florida, and Mississippi have considerable damage from mold and mildew. Overcrowding in barracks at NAS Pensacola is accelerating their progressive deterioration. The Naval Air Technical Training Center is currently housing sailors 3+3 in 2+2 modules. Mechanical systems are not designed to support current occupant building loadings, which are now running at 130% of the design load. The FY07 MILCON project for barracks at NAS Pensacola should improve this overcrowding condition. At NAS Meridian, the enlisted unaccompanied personnel housing in the Combined Bachelors Quarters, B-218 (Wings 390, 391, 392, and 393) have numerous deficiencies. Special Project R2-03, which will address these deficiencies, is the Commanding Officer's top priority project waiting funding.

Several installations also had low quality ratings in personnel support and service facilities. This category group includes a wide variety of facilities that support the quality of service and life for the station's military personnel and their families. At NS Great Lakes, repairs are needed at the main firehouse, the police station, and the "A" School student and staff galley. NSU Saratoga Springs has several initiatives planned or underway to relocate facilities from Scotia to Saratoga Springs, NY, including a one-stop customer service Welcome Center and Community Center. The five Naval Air Stations have a variety of deficiencies that are waiting funding. At NAS Corpus Christi, ongoing MILCON Project P-355, Public Safety Facility, will address concerns at the airfield fire station and police station, but other areas of concern such as the All-Hands Club, the Chapel and Childcare Centers are still waiting funding. At NAS Kingsville, the low ratings are due to safety deficiencies at the child development center, HVAC failures at the primary dining facility, and the poor condition of the religious facility. At NAS Whiting Field, the Exchange Eating Facility B-1492, the Club Facility B-1460, and the Education Center B-1416 all need repairs. At NAS Meridian, MILCON Project P-299 in FY10 (Consolidated Fire Station/Security) has been developed to renovate the Fire Station B-379, construct and new security/police facility, and

demolish existing police station in B-221 and 222. Repairs to their Recreation Center B-216 will be deferred unless there is a significant increase the station's SRM budget.

Several installations also had low ratings in the morale, welfare, and recreational (MWR) category group. Again, these facilities are important to maintaining the physical and mental well being of service members and their families. At NAS Corpus Christi, the low quality ratings reflect the old, deteriorated condition of many of these facilities, including the station theater/auditorium, station library, golf clubhouse, and the marina boathouse. At NAS Whiting Field, Special Project RC16-92 was submitted to renovate the Hobby Shop, B-1404. The Automobile Craft Center B-2975, the Auditorium and Theater Facility B-2980, and the Field House B-1496 are waiting funding for repairs. The Indoor Physical Fitness Facility B-1417 needs the gym floor replaced and a fire sprinkler system installed. At NSCS Athens, the indoor MWR facilities in B-10 and 34 require normal repairs. The low ratings at NSU Saratoga Springs are based on a quantity shortfall. NSU supports 1500 personnel aboard Nuclear Power Training Unit (NPTU), but has no indoor athletic facilities, automotive hobby shop, cyber-cafe, snack bar or any other single sailor quality of life support facility. Community resources are currently contracted to provide fitness and pool facilities, however availability is limited.

Several installations also had low ratings in museums and memorials. These facilities are important to preserve and interpret the history of the Navy in order to educate Naval personnel and the public in the heritage and traditions of the Navy. At the Naval War College, Founders Hall, a National Historic Landmark and tourist attraction, is in need of many critical repairs. At NS Great Lakes, the low quality ratings are based on deficiencies in the the museum building constructed in 1908. Repairs are also needed at the Lone Sailor Park. At NAS Corpus Christi and NAS Kingsville, the low quality ratings reflect the condition of the support structures for several static aircraft displays that need repair. At NAS Pensacola, the low rating is due to the poor condition of B-3221 and B-604, which are used for storage of aircraft carcasses prior to restoration. At NSCS Athens, the rating was upgraded based on ongoing initiatives to improve the condition of their museum.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	COMUSNAVEUR

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	N/A	C-3	N/A	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

NAVEUR has a substantial backlog of critical operational facilities requiring major repairs to meet life cycle and mission requirements, particularly at bases in the Mediterranean, which are integral to EUCOM's Theater Basing Strategy.

At NSA Souda Bay, operational sorties were 4-5 times normal peacetime levels during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Daily operations were severely constrained by aircraft bed-down capacity and ship pier and anchorage berthing limitations at Marathi Waterfront. Wide body aircraft are unable to enter the west entrance ramp until the ramp is widened. The result is that the North runway must be shutdown as aircraft taxi back down the runway to enter the taxiway from the east end. Taxiway repairs at Souda Bay are currently underway. Marathi Waterfront has a critical shortage of operational and training facilities for patrol boats and security personnel. Existing facilities were designed to support 80 personnel vice the 200 essential security personnel presently on-board to provide waterfront security. A deteriorated JP-5 pipeline running from Marathi to NSA and the existing fuel stand at piers K10/12 do not meet NFPA and other US safety standards. The current checkpoint for K14 pier is up on the pier, which presents a force protection concern as vehicle and personnel access to the pier is not controlled. Additional lighting on the piers is also necessary in order to improve night operations and Souda's FP posture.

At NAVSTA Rota, extensive repairs are required to Pier 1 to correct structural and breakwater deficiencies, and to restore the salt-water fire suppression system. Catastrophic structural failure is possible if corrective actions are not taken and the breakwater is subject to severe weather conditions. Rota's airfield sub-surface is at risk of structural failure according to flight line void-detection studies. The security complex and base fire station are also inadequate and undersized to support the growing population.

NAS Sigonella currently struggles to meet ever-increasing mission requirements with their operational facilities, despite being CNE's primary logistics base in the Mediterranean Theater. Necessary repairs to Augusta Bay Pier facility are being addressed through the Host Nation and NATO channels.

NSA La Maddalena's operational facilities at Santo Stefano - currently provided by the Italian Ministry of Defense - are inadequate, deteriorated and do not meet life safety standards.

At NSA Naples and NAS Keflavik, spalling and cracked concrete pavement joints on aircraft aprons have safety implications for aircraft (FOD). Costly repairs are required at Keflavik even if their mission is reduced to "Joint Forward Operating Location". Repair projects at these locations are currently unprogrammed.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

Most of NAVEUR's hangars have structural, mechanical and electrical system deterioration due to age, lack of maintenance and constant use. Fire protection systems do not meet fire code requirements and HVAC systems are deteriorating due to poor maintenance and age. Hangar and Aircraft Maintenance Shop facilities at Naples, Rota, Sigonella, Souda and Keflavik are deteriorated and insufficient to support mission requirements.

NAS Sigonella hosts AIMD assets and is to become NAVEUR's Aviation Maintenance hub. Until existing, deteriorated facilities at Sigonella are repaired or replaced, the region will not have adequate aircraft maintenance facilities where they are needed. Additionally, problems with fire suppression systems and HVAC in the hangars are impacting the base's ability to fully support aircraft maintenance operations. The need for a fire watch impacts available maintenance personnel to repair aircraft. One hanger is scheduled for repair this fiscal year, but other necessary demolition and replacement projects which are integral to the SIG 3.0 Flight line Recapitalization Program are currently unprogrammed. Additionally, the VQ-2 hangar at Sigonella is not currently protected by a deluge sprinkler system, presenting a risk to equipment and personnel.

At NS Rota, the VQ-2 hangar is supplemented with ISO containers and is not currently protected by a deluge sprinkler system. A new system will be installed under RC26-03 during FY04. Most of their maintenance and production shops are currently located in inefficient, pre-WWII facilities. Recapitalization plans at Rota will replace many of these facilities, but other necessary replacement projects, including an aircraft maintenance hangar and GSE shop remain unprogrammed.

At NAS Keflavik, a four bay F-15/F-16 hangar is deteriorated and requires replacement of the exterior skin, HVAC, fire protection, boiler, plumbing, wastewater, and interior remodeling. Lack of funding for this project will hinder the alert air defense mission and maintenance capability for USAF forces in the region.

Santo Stefano's (La Maddalena's) maintenance and production facilities are currently provided to US forces by the Italian Ministry of Defense. These facilities are inadequate, deteriorated and do not meet life safety standards.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

As mission requirements change, existing administrative facilities are becoming inadequate to meet current and future needs. Several of the bases also have inadequate and inefficient HVAC controls, which results in lost productivity and a reduced quality of life. Additionally, many leased and owned administrative facilities in theater are considered unsafe for force protection, seismic, quality of life, safety, and health reasons, subjecting personnel and their missions' to unnecessary risk.

CNRE must execute several repair and MILCON projects to address a shortfall of adequate administrative facilities resulting from EUROM's Theater Basing Strategy and changing mission requirements. In particular, the renovation of NS Rota's NSGA building is integral to the transformation objectives and to the consolidation of NAVEUR, Sixth Fleet, CTF76, and COMFAIRMED staffs. This project, currently unprogrammed, is critical to the planned closure of other bases in theater, and to the execution of EUROM and OSD's Global Transformation Strategy. MILCON projects that are critical to Transformation efforts and will resolve quality and quantity deficiencies in this facility class include P-640 (unprogrammed) and P-641 (FY06) at Sigonella; P-215 (FY08), Security/Admin 3, and P-921 (unprogrammed), NSE Admin, Lago Patria at Naples; P-645 (FY06), Command Ops, and P648 (FY06), Public Works Complex at Rota; P-159 (unprogrammed), Joint Tactical Ops Center at Souda Bay; and P-999 (FY06), which supports a Base Consolidation Complex at La Maddalena.

At NSA Souda Bay, 10,000 SF of additional space is required to accommodate administrative spaces for 120+ additional Security personnel at Marathi Waterfront. P-732, a Security Building addition, is required to resolve NSA Souda Bay's administrative space shortfall, but currently remains unprogrammed. Until a MILCON is programmed and funded for a Security Building addition, personnel must continue to utilize numerous substandard and temporary facilities to execute the mission. At Naval Activities, UK, major and essential repairs to the utilities systems are necessary within the NAVEUR Headquarters building to improve installation readiness. This project is currently on hold, pending a final decision on the Navy portion of the EUROM Transformation Plan.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

Several installations within NAVEUR have inadequate family housing and a shortage of permanent party and transient BQ berthing space necessary to meet operational requirements.

BQ capacity is currently undersized at almost every installation, and those in the Mediterranean are expecting to support even higher base populations under EUROM's Theater Basing Strategy. MILCON projects are programmed to resolve substandard and deficient BQ space at Rota's Camp Mitchell (FY06, FY07; FY08), La Maddalena (FY08; FY11), and Souda Bay (FY10). At La Maddalena, bachelors and unaccompanied enlisted crew of the forward deployed Navy Tender will continue to be berthed aboard ship until ashore berthing is constructed. BQ berthing expansions are required at Sigonella as well, but are not expected to be complete in the near term. Additionally, base realignment overseas has resulted in the cancellation of a BQ MILCON at JMF St. Mawgan and the termination of a BQ Housing renovation project at NAS Keflavik, due to uncertainty over the future of these installations.

Although significant accomplishments have been made to family housing through multi-year lease-construct housing contracts at NSA Naples and NAS Sigonella, many of the previously leased units in Naples were assessed as seismically unsafe, and are scheduled for replacement to avoid potential catastrophic failure. Until homes at Sigonella are complete and homes in Naples are replaced, the lack of military housing necessitates many permanent residents reside in inadequate family housing. Unfortunately, a FY03 Family Housing project at JMF St. Mawgan was rescinded in the FY04 MILCON bill, due to uncertainty over the future of this installation. Much of La Maddalena's community housing is considered inadequate, and the vast majority of their housing assets are small

and have no potable water. A Lease-Construct family housing program is underway at this location, with site approval pending on 36 of the 78 approved units. Economy housing in Europe generally offers unreliable utilities, crime, difficult commutes, and until MILCON and Build-Lease programs are completed, members will continue to suffer.

NAS Sigonella and NSA Souda Bay each have NEX and MWR deficiencies resulting from increased populations. Souda Bay has insufficient NEX, postal, and indoor MWR space to fully support their mission. A limited base footprint and force protection standoff limitations prevent optimal sizing and configuration to best meet the demands of an expanding population. The current gym is undersized and the base has no Auto Hobby Shop Center. At Sigonella, new club, indoor and fitness facilities are required to meet demands of the current population. In the interim, service members are faced with diminished quality of service and quality of life.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

CNRE/NAVEUR's utilities infrastructure is aging and deteriorating throughout the theater. Electrical system, HVAC and water distribution failures will become more prevalent unless infrastructure improvements are made. As utilities deteriorate, operational and support forces and their families will be at higher risk, quality of life will diminish, and Command, Control and Communications missions will be at greater risk.

Souda Bay's existing sewage treatment plant (STP) is overburdened, and does not have the capacity to accommodate increased base loading, even if it were functioning properly.

This was a limiting factor on personnel bed down capacity at the installation during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Once a new STP is installed and operational the existing one will be replaced; only then will Souda meet base loading demands. Water storage tanks need cleaning and the water distribution system is severely deteriorated and in need of upgrade. Additionally, a Reverse Osmosis (RO) unit is required. Without it, the base will have no backup potable water supply and must rely on the deteriorated water distribution system in place.

NAVSTA Rota's water, heating, and sewer systems require replacement. Vital repairs/upgrades are needed to their existing water distribution system, power plant complex, and to deteriorated sewer lines and pumping stations. Rota's electrical distribution system is deteriorated and obsolete. "Rota Vision 21", a recapitalization plan for the installation, includes underground electrical lines throughout the core area. Ship to shore sewage connection is expected to be a requirement due to more restrictive Spanish regulations, and studies are being initiated. Rota's vehicular roads are in need of repair due to shoulder erosion and lack of long-term maintenance. Additionally, Rio Salido Bridge, which serves as a vital lifeline between Rota's main industrial gate and their main operating area, is subject to a 25-ton weight limit. Until a project is programmed and funded, heavy equipment will continue to be diverted to Rota's main gate.

NSA Gaeta urgently requires an upgrade to their existing electrical distribution system, which serves both NSA Gaeta and Sixth Fleet personnel. System overloads and overheating have caused recurring power outages, which have only temporarily been addressed.

Santo Stefano's (La Maddalena's) utility facilities are provided by the Italian Ministry of Defense. These facilities are inadequate and deteriorated, and so do not meet life safety standards. Currently,

with the exception of Santo Stefano, which uses a reverse osmosis unit, La Maddalena has no potable water supply. LANTDIV recently finished a conceptual study that calls for a mutual agreement with local community to pay for a new water system and treatment facility. Until an arrangement is made, water supplies will continue to be delivered in bottles via barge.

At the Niscemi Transmitter Facility, NAS Sigonella, repairs are required to upgrade an inadequate electrical distribution system, and to provide emergency power redundancy. Currently, frequent power outages force the utilization of generators, and the failure of any of these generators will lead to the loss of critical communications at this installation. Structural repairs are necessary to correct deteriorated water piping in Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Depot (AIMD) Hangar 426 at Sigonella. Seven ruptures of the water lines occurred the last time the fire protection system pumps at Sigonella were activated. Failure of the system could have catastrophic consequences if a structure is on fire and requires an adequate supply of water to extinguish the blaze.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (CNO) FIELD SUPPORT ACTIVITY

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-4	N/A	C-4	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 DEFICIENCIES):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-4

Both the United States Naval Academy and Naval District Washington suffered major storm damage from Hurricane ISABEL and the decline from C-3 to C-4 since the last report is attributed to an increased deficiency backlog in waterfront and training facilities.

The general purpose and applied instruction buildings and athletic facilities at the Naval Academy are severely deteriorated and affecting the Academy's core mission. These facilities include Michelson Hall, Chauvenet Hall, MacDonough Hall, Rickover Hall, and the Halsey Field House. In addition to providing a modern academic environment, these structures require repairs to their core electrical, mechanical and fire protection systems. Corrective actions, titled the Academic Rehabilitation Program, have been validated through the POM process. If programmed funding levels in PRESBUD 04 Budget Submit are sustained and given the Academy's current project execution, they will complete this program in FY-17. To exacerbate their situation, the damage from Hurricane ISABEL destroyed complete floors in several of their training facilities. Partial relief will be realized from anticipated supplemental storm damage recovery funds appropriated by Congress but overall funding appears to equate to 70% of the requirement and the distribution has not yet been determined. Temporary classroom facilities are being utilized until essential repairs are completed. Critical laboratory work is being performed in temporary facilities or at off-site locations including NAS Patuxent River, NSWC Carderock, and the Naval Research Laboratory. These capabilities are vital to maintaining the Academy's accreditation.

NSA Bahrain continues to provide increased logistics operations in support of area operations with only 15% of its required pier requirement. Their facilities are undersized and do not meet force protection standards. Critical functions lack waterfront access, workspaces are commonly overcrowded, and operational workarounds are employed to meet mission requirements. MILCON projects P-908 and P-925, both FY06 on the Navy's PR05 IPL will resolve their operational quantity deficiencies and improve their force protection posture.

The physical security infrastructure at NSA Mid South is severely deficient in quantity. Formerly an open base prior to September 11, 2001, improvements are proposed by unprogrammed (UP) MILCON projects P-360 and P-363.

There are also significant quantity deficiencies at Meteorological and Oceanographic Command (METOC) that can be resolved with unprogrammed MILCON projects P-011 (meteorological and oceanographic building) and P-012 (applied instruction building). There are no programmed solutions for the unfunded backlog at the Joint Forces Staff College.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-4

Navy SEAL/EOD operational buildings and the Ship Repair Unit at NSA Bahrain's port facilities are currently located in an unprotected portion of the base. The facility conditions and vulnerable location do not support the current counter-terrorism/force protection posture of the base. MILCON P-925 (FY06) resolves this deficiency. The Navy's aircraft hangars at the Bahrain International Airport are grossly inadequate to support the air traffic typically serviced during normal theater operations in the NAVCENT AOR. NSA Bahrain air operations facilities are currently located in an unprotected portion of a civilian international airport. MILCON P-906 (UP) will provide expanded hangar facilities and improve physical security requirements by relocating aircraft service areas away from areas open to foreign civilian access.

The aircraft maintenance facilities at Naval Air Facility, Andrews Air Force Base require major repair and renovation to support aircraft serviced at this facility. Naval District Washington has developed several repair projects and MILCON P-043 (UP) to address this problem. Progress was made in FY03 but continued funding is required to achieve necessary improvements.

The Facility Engineer Maintenance shops at Joint Forces Staff College, USNA, NSA Mid-South and METOC are deteriorated and in serious need of repair. Projects to solve these problems have been developed but are currently un-programmed within current controls. 50% of the NSA Mid-South's transportation facility is condemned due to structural deficiencies and P-358 was submitted for consideration as an FY04 UMC solution.

SUPPLY -- C-3

A poor rating in covered storage facilities drives the overall category rating. Overall, available square footage is inadequate to support peacetime operations and contingency related surge exacerbates that shortage. The Naval District, Washington is investigating potential regional solutions to improve their situation. NSA Mid-South is reviewing ammo storage requirements. NSA Bahrain will complete MILCON P-911 by FY06 to improve their lack of adequate retail and service storage facilities. Additional solutions to covered storage deficiencies at the USNA, NSA Mid-South and METOC remain un-programmed.

Current threat conditions in the NAVCENT AOR dictate an improved counter terrorism/force protection posture, however NSA Bahrain still relies on warehouses located outside the base perimeter in non-climate controlled buildings. MILCON projects P-338 and P-221, both submitted in FY03, provide central processing facilities for the USNA and NSA Mid-South to improve their force protection posture.

The Rifle and Pistol range facilities at Naval Station Annapolis remain in need of major renovation and repair. The ordnance storage and support facility deficiencies cause inefficient use of the limited time associated with the summer training of Naval Academy midshipmen. There are four

unprogrammed minor construction projects to replace the weapons training facility and to install new baffles and sacrificial wood at the rifle and pistol ranges.

MEDICAL -- C-3

The military and dependent population at NSA Bahrain has increased significantly in support of area operations. This has overloaded their existing medical and dental facilities and impacts NSA Bahrain's ability to provide timely medical care. BUMED has a \$1.4M UMC programmed for FY04 to remedy the dental facility shortage. Contract is under design and scheduled for award this July 2004. BUMED is also pursuing a project for FY06 to provide an addition to their Medical facility.

The quantity of medical facilities at Naval District Washington is inadequate to support the post Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) military population. The lack of adequate space prevents the medical staff from treating patients in a timely and efficient manner. BUMED MILCON PX-225 (FY04) will convert an existing facility to resolve the NDW shortage.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

Naval District, Washington (NDW) suffered widespread flood damage from Hurricane ISABEL and relies on supplemental funding relief. Administrative facilities within the National Capitol Region are filled to capacity with overflow requirements covered by leased facilities. Updating space requirements to account for the leased space would result in an asset to requirement ratio of 78% (N-2) compared to the present rating of N-1. Additionally, NDW's BFR is outdated (1987) in all facility categories and the quantity rating is expected to change as they update their databases. NDW's Strategic Investment Plan provides a comprehensive way ahead to improve this category. Quality deficiencies throughout the claimancy are typical of old facilities: worn exterior shell, deteriorated interior architectural finishes, and antiquated electrical and mechanical systems requiring major repair. MILCON, demolition, and Special Projects are planned over the next several years to arrest the mounting backlog of facility deficiencies. Impacts include degraded quality of the workplace, sub optimal location or operation that negatively impacts productivity, and congested workspaces.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Commander, Naval Air Systems Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	N/A	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-2	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 DEFICIENCIES):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING-- C3

Existing facilities were constructed during WWII. Over the years, various maintenance and repair actions have kept runways operational. Due to new testing programs coming on line at NAS Patuxent River there is a need for more apron space. We are working with Program Offices to identify additional apron that should be funded by specific weapons programs. We are also investigating possible work-arounds to deal with apron shortages. At the very least, work-arounds will have a ripple effect on several existing programs. There are maintenance and repair deficiencies, but they are deferrable and planning for their accomplishment is in place. NAWS China Lake needs a portion of their runways reconstructed. There was a FY04 MILCON project planned, but it was dropped during congressional deliberations. There are several other required MILCON projects affecting the OLF San Nicolas Island. They impact on the full ability to perform the mission. Some deficiencies at OLF San Nicolas Island deal with periodic failure of runway edge lighting and taxiway lighting. These problems have required the diversion of regularly scheduled aircraft operations in dense fog and night operations.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C3

Original facilities were not meant to accommodate present day classes of aircraft and engines. The three NADEPs are housed in buildings that predominately date from the 1940's, with 60+ years of modifications to keep up with NADEP requirements. Although they are generally well maintained, the buildings require major recapitalization projects to bring systems up to current codes and requirements and to layout facilities in a more efficient manner. This will improve Facility Support to repair combat aircraft and components. Navy Recapitalization efforts have not kept pace with the increasing age of Navy facilities. In the last fifty years the types of aircraft to be supported and the safety and environmental requirements have changed radically, requiring a patchwork quilt of small facility additions, repairs, and MILCON projects to continue operations; but not in the most efficient manner. Along with aircraft maintenance, the engineering capability to modify aircraft, engines and components must be maintained to support both new and out of production aircraft and to provide rapid repairs to all existing aircraft components. No NADEP hangar meets current fire protection requirements.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION -- C-3

Naval Air Systems Command is responsible for development, procurement, supply and support of all naval aeronautical systems, related equipment and services required by the Navy and Marine Corps. With the advancements in aeronautics, stealth, avionics, network centric warfare, the ability to test aircraft and their weapons systems against a multitude of threat environments is essential. Developmental costs of aircraft and weapons systems are minimized through the use of modeling simulation and realistic repeatable ground based testing. Due to changing and increasing testing requirements, the condition, size and layout of many of our 50-year-old facilities are inadequate to perform some of the newer tests efficiently. In some of our laboratories at NAWCAD Patuxent River and at NAWCWD China Lake, equipment and personnel are crowded into hallways and small corners in order to house equipment to support legacy and new systems. Many programs require SCIF space and it's difficult and expensive to retrofit 50-year-old structures for these spaces. The materiel condition of the majority of RDT&E facilities throughout NAVAIRSYSCOM is decreasing due to increasing age. Several MILCON projects for new aviation acquisition have been requested through Program Offices to address space deficiencies, such as Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft (MMA) and the VXX program. Many other systems are competing for the existing RDT&E spaces. Some of these programs are E-18, V22, AH-1Z, UH-1Y, and continued RDT&E for existing platforms and systems. Most of the facilities are decades old and need recapitalization. Without MILCON recapitalization, efficiency in providing aviation war fighting platforms will decrease.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C3

The requirement for administrative space is becoming critical at NAS Patuxent River, over 1,000 people are housed in leased space off base and many personnel are housed in leased relocatables on site. NADEP Cherry Point is leasing more than 25,000 SF off base to meet space needs. The need for space for program management personnel is increasing due to new programs (MMA, VXX, Global Hawk, Broad Area Maritime (BAM), and Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle (UCAV)). Old age and infrastructure configuration of many existing facilities makes them uneconomical to renovate, which exasperates the problem. Administrative space has been rated at a low priority in the recent MILCON program. The new efforts to stress recapitalization will help to restore existing footprint, but will do little towards meeting near term additional requirements.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	N/A	C-3	C-3	C2	C2	C-3	C-3	C2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3.

Vital waterfront piers and wharves that are used for repair and overhaul of naval vessels are aged and continue to deteriorate. The shipyards are performing their mission with these deteriorated facilities. Mission operations are being accomplished with workarounds and inefficiencies. The primary concerns are the capability to meet the mission and surge requirements for repair and overhaul of naval vessels with deteriorated facilities at NAVSEA's shipyards, warfare centers and training activities. The condition of these facilities is adversely impacting mission accomplishment in supporting readiness for war-fighting platforms.

The mission of servicing nuclear submarines is adversely impacted by the condition of Pier 3 at Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Pier 3 has failed and is unusable for berthing and repair of nuclear submarines due to the unsafe structural condition of the pier. The workaround to complete the Submarine Availability is to berth the submarine at Pier 5. The estimated cost for inefficient workaround operations due to the relocation of submarine work to Pier 5 is \$10,000 per day during the availability's and \$.5M for arrangements to accommodate submarines at Pier 5. The use of Pier 5 to complete submarine availability's impacts workload schedules for other ship repair work. Recapitalization of Pier 3 is proposed in the Military Construction (MILCON) Program.

CVN Planned Incremental Availabilities at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard requires a CVN to be moored for approximately 6 months per year at Pier 3, which is the Shipyard's deep draft pier. Pier 3 has inadequate fendering, bollards, high-pressure air and no heavy weather mooring system. Pier 3 is providing facility support for Carrier Availabilities with increased cost due to the use of temporary arrangements for high-pressure air, and with risk to personnel and other vessels due to a lack of heavy weather mooring during storm conditions. The recurring cost for the temporary arrangement for compressed air results in an additional cost of \$.5M per project.

NSWC Indian Head operations to provide Cartridge Actuated Devices/Propellant Actuate Device (CAD/PAD) used in aircraft ejection seat evacuations and other applications is widely dispersed in aging deteriorated facilities dating back to WWI. Operations in dispersed facilities must be consolidated to provide safe, efficient, and economical operations. Without a steady supply of CAD/PADs, military aircraft will be grounded. A proposed \$9.4M MILCON Project to provide adequate facilities and process for CAD/PAD operations has an economic payback of 3.8 years.

In the area of training, there are inadequate facilities to train divers for underwater ship repair, Anti-Terrorism Force Protection, and to support underwater explosive ordnance disposal. The training capacity for students is limited due to the size of the training pool and a lack of sufficient water depth of the pool. The existing pool at the Navy Diving and Salvage Training Center Panama City, Florida, was intended to serve 217 students maximum, but the current training requirement to ensure trained personnel for wartime readiness has driven the average student load to 275 with peaks to 350 students. Still not all students are able to be trained, and diver manning levels in EOD, USMC and Fleet units will remain unacceptably low due to the inability to train sufficient divers. Currently Navy Divers are performing an estimated \$15M of underwater ship repairs annually. Estimates indicate that there is a 10% decrease in efficiency for ship repairs due to rework resulting from the training that must be performed in less than ideal conditions. This decrease in efficiency results in an additional cost of \$1.5M annually. The lack of trained Navy divers may prevent performing some missions.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

NAVSEA is accomplishing the vital mission of maintenance and modernization of U.S. Navy vessels and industrial operations in support of Navy readiness and Fleet operations, but with significant difficulty due to age and deterioration of facilities, poor facilities configuration and scattered and dispersed production operations. These facilities condition deficiencies contribute to workarounds and inefficiencies that result in increased cost and time to accomplish mission assignments. Efforts are ongoing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of NAVSEA infrastructure through construction and modernization of facilities and demolition of aging footprint.

The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS) mission of performing CVN Dry-docking Availabilities, SSBN 726 Class submarine availabilities, and emergent operational repair and maintenance of other Navy war fighting platforms are impacted by a lack of adequate depot facilities at the waterfront. The mission at PSNS is being accomplished with an aging dispersed, deteriorated industrial plant, temporary facilities and significant seismic deficiencies (PSNS experienced a seismic event in 2001). The existing facilities were not designed and located to meet today's organizational project team approach for efficient industrial operations. Restoration and Modernization to provide a new CVN Maintenance Complex at the Waterfront is estimated to reduce the cost of CVN Availability by \$4.5M annually. Use of the existing facilities results in higher cost for operations, which precludes funding other projects and impacts Fleet readiness. Recapitalization of the industrial plant and consolidation of functions on the waterfront will reduce the cost of operations.

The mission of PSNS requires work with controlled substances (man-made vitreous fiber, lead, asbestos, PCB) PSNS is required to provide affected employees with facilities for donning and removal of associated work clothing. These include showers, lockers and change rooms. The current situation requires workers to travel to and from the job site by vehicle to remote facilities an average of 2 times daily. Compounding this is the waiting time at remote sites due to overloading of those facilities. This subtracts 50 minutes of productive time per day for each worker (3,052 man-hours/year). A proposed facility will reduce this by an estimated 75%, and reduce the requirement for leased facilities and the subsequent expenses and problems that they incur.

NSWC DIV Indian Head produces otto fuel and nitroglycerin to support fleet propellant and explosive product requirements for torpedoes and other weapon systems. Increased cost for operations is currently impacting mission readiness in fuel and explosive production operations. The mission is currently being accomplished with two production plants that are beyond economical repair. Consolidation of production plants and recapitalization of one will reduce the cost of operations. Economic payback period is 2.9 years for a \$14.4M project that will restore and modernize the plant.

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (PNS) is a depot maintenance facility responsible for maintaining, repairing, refueling and modernizing nuclear submarines. This work is currently accomplished in scattered deteriorated historic facilities. NAVSEA proposes a MILCON project to physically realign shipyard facilities to better support the operational processes and to implement a parent/satellite shop concept. Under this concept, major work will be done in the parent shops with final installation work being accomplished in satellite shops immediately adjacent to the dry-docks. Adequate efficient shop facilities will help to reduce the cost of operations and meet mission requirements of accomplishing 11 month submarine Depot Maintenance Periods (DMPs) and 20 months Engineering Refueling Overhauls (EROs) on SSN 688 Class submarines. The dysfunctional facilities will continue to create operational constraints and inefficient shop operations that impact the mission of supporting war-fighting platforms. The proposed shop configuration and demolition of aging facilities will save \$100,000 annually in sustainment cost and help the Navy to “right size” infrastructure by demolishing 96,000 square feet of infrastructure.

Identified and documented Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) requirements contributed to the C-3 Readiness rating. The estimated increase in cost for unexecuted RM requirements is 3 percent per year. This increase in cost for SRM projects will impact funding levels for appropriate facilities support to ensure mission readiness for war fighting platforms.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION -- C-3

The Surface Warfare Center and Undersea Warfare Center activities provide research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) for modernization and support of ship, submarine and shipboard systems. Several high visibility R&D functions are currently housed in multiple inadequate, small, old and deteriorated facilities. The mission in this Facility Class is accomplished with workarounds and inefficient operations that increase the cost of operations.

NUWC DIV Keyport is the Navy’s only Undersea Weapons Depot Maintenance Activity. Their mission is to service and maintain torpedoes, targets, unmanned undersea vehicles (UUV), combat control systems, and undersea weapons systems. Use of existing facilities to support the mission of maintaining undersea war fighting platforms increases the cost of operations. This increased cost is due to a lack of adequate facilities for selected programs. Existing aged facilities being used are overcrowded because of the inflexible design including ceiling support columns that are too close together for efficient operation and maintenance process flow. All are in a serious state of deterioration and require continuous costly maintenance. Lack of high bay space for larger and heavier UUVs will adversely impact the schedule for advancing UUVs into warfare combat systems deployment. The use and/or conversion of older facilities (some of World War II vintage) to support certain maintenance functions will allow the underlying function to be accomplished on a minimally acceptable

basis, but prevent implementation of efficiencies and streamlining. A proposed \$9.4M MILCON project will provide adequate facilities, has an economic payback of 3 years and is estimated to decrease cost inefficiencies by \$2.3M annually.

Administrative and logistic facilities at NSWC Carderock are housed in trailers, Quonset huts, temporary modular structures and WWII converted barracks. These facilities have numerous maintenance deficiencies and poor space configuration and are not energy efficient. Administrative functions are dispersed in facilities scattered across the activity. Performing administrative functions in scattered facilities has an impact on the mission since these arrangements result in inefficient and costly operations and high maintenance costs. A proposed MILCON Project "Engineering Management and Logistic Facility" (\$12.7M) will consolidate functions for major business support operations and will demolish 12 dilapidated buildings for a 27% reduction in infrastructure footprint at NSWC Carderock.

The poor condition of facilities at NSWC DIV Dahlgren that support RDT&E for the Strategic Launch Ballistic Missile (SLBM) program has an impact on the performance of equipment, systems, and personnel supporting this war fighting platform. Major deficiencies exist in the mechanical and electrical systems and the roof. The facilities are also configured poorly and lack fire protection systems. The condition of the facility has had an impact on critical equipment by shortening the life of equipment each time there is a power failure or roof leak. Power failures result in costly downtime and affect timely Fleet support. A new facility is proposed to provide adequate space for this war-fighting platform. The estimated annual savings for sustainment, security, utilities and personnel conducting operations in a new facility are \$880,000.

Funding and execution of the above requirements will enhance efficiencies in testing and evaluation of weapons, and modernize the capability to perform the mission.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

Administrative functions are being performed to meet the mission but often in facilities that require major repair and maintenance. A major concern in this Facility Class is seismic deficiencies at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS). PSNS experienced a major seismic event in 2001 that has adversely impacted operations. Significant repair and upgrades are needed to correct these deficiencies. Based on seismic studies, several of these facilities pose serious life and safety risks in the event of a major earthquake. Lack of attention to correction of these seismic deficiencies will have a significant impact on the mission of PSNS. PSNS is currently able to perform its mission even with identified deficiencies, but operates with significant risk that a seismic event could put lives and mission at risk. PSNS will be investing \$3M in FY04 SRM funds to partially reduce the backlog of seismic deficiencies.

NAVSEA is getting the mission accomplished with some difficulty by using work arounds to maintain an adequate level of SRM (approx. \$25M annually) funding for aging deteriorated facilities and infrastructure at PSNS.

Major SRM deficiencies also exist in Administrative facilities at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, NSWC Indian Head, NSWC Panama City and NSWC Port Hueneme. Facilities require roof repairs, elevator repairs, HVAC repairs and correction of poor space configuration. The cost for identified

deficiencies in the Annual Inspection Summary for this Facility Class is approximately \$60M. NAVSEA still has administrative functions being performed in WWII converted barracks at NSWC Port Hueneme. NAVSEA is providing SRM funds for correction of these deficiencies.

Quantity Rating - Although the IRRS generated rating for Facilities Quantity is F4, this rating may not accurately represent the facility requirement due to data quality. A review of the quantity requirements for this Facility Class does not indicate significant quantity deficiencies.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

Facilities that support Bachelor quarters at NUWC AUTEC, Bahamas and NSWC Panama City, and fitness facility requirements at NSWC Dahlgren have deficiencies that impact performance of mission and severely detract from quality of life.

Existing facilities have deteriorated plumbing, electrical, floors, HVAC system, bathroom plumbing/ventilation systems. The bachelor quarters at AUTEC have gang heads, no fire sprinkler system, significant mold/mildew problems, and cannot be occupied in periods of high winds. The facility does not meet space requirements for Navy Bachelor Quarters housing. The remote overseas local island economy cannot provide adequate rental units. The mission at NUWC AUTEC is to maintain the unique and critical instrumented range and to test and evaluate undersea warfare systems. This mission requires skilled and qualified personnel to carry out the work. The key issue related to impact on mission is retention of these skilled and qualified personnel in order to continue support for Navy and DoD requirements. The existing bachelor quarters facilities provide below standard quality of housing that have a significant and detrimental impact on the morale and welfare of personnel living in this remote area. There are no adequate off-base accommodations. Minimizing attrition is a significant problem for AUTEC because of limited infrastructure and lack of adequate housing. A proposed MILCON project will replace the existing deteriorated bachelor quarters at AUTEC with an adequate facility.

The existing Physical Fitness Center at NSWC Dahlgren is a 59-year-old, 21,090SF facility that has had numerous renovations and small additions over the years. These projects have produced an assortment of mechanical systems that are difficult and expensive to maintain. The plumbing and HVAC systems are antiquated; there is asbestos in the mechanical systems; and the air quality is extremely poor. In addition, the facility is not ADA compliant. The military family housing population at NSWC Dahlgren has doubled in size since 1996. There is a requirement to house a significant number of students for approximately three to four months for classes at the Aegis Training Center. As a result, the physical fitness center is well utilized and absolutely necessary, with an average of 200 users per day during the workweek. Waiting lines are the norm during peak usage hours. The Fitness Center is the only recreational facility available within a 30-mile radius of NSWC DIV Dahlgren. The current facility does not provide our military with an adequate Fitness Center to support and maintain the level of fitness, which is desirable from both a military readiness and quality of life perspective. A proposed MILCON Project will provide adequate fitness facilities at Dahlgren.

Bachelor quarters provide the living accommodations for permanent party members and students attending the many specialty training schools located at NSWC Coastal Systems Station, Panama

City. Existing BQ facility #304 south is an Open Bay Barracks with gang toilets and showers. BQ facility #304 north also has small rooms and is not ADA compliant. BQ facility #484 has no sprinkler systems, no elevators and doesn't comply with new 1+1 standards. A lack of adequate facilities forces military personnel to compete for off base lodging during the high cost tourist season.

Identified and documented Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) requirements have contributed to the C-3 Readiness rating. The estimated increase in cost for unexecuted SRM requirements is 3 percent per year. This increase in cost for SRM projects will impact funding levels for appropriate facilities support to ensure mission readiness for quality of life aspects for naval forces and their families.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	COMNAVRESFORCOM

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2	N/A	C-3	N/A	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 DEFICIENCIES):

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

The deficiencies in this facility class have a significant adverse impact on the efficiency of maintenance operations. Most deficiencies identified in this class involve aircraft maintenance facilities at NAS JRB Willow Grove, NAS JRB New Orleans, NAS JRB Fort Worth and NAS Atlanta. Repair projects currently underway combined with projects programmed for FY04 execution will significantly improve mission accomplishment at NAS JRB New Orleans and NAS Atlanta. The FY05 and FY06 SRM programs should continue improvement of maintenance facilities and further reduce mission impact.

SUPPLY -- C-3

The quality of facilities in this class has a significant adverse impact on the efficiency of supply operations. Most of these deficiencies involve storage facilities at NAS JRB Willow Grove, NAS Atlanta, NAS JRB New Orleans, NSA New Orleans, NAS JRB Fort Worth, and NMCRC Alameda. FY04 programmed repairs to Cold Storage Bldg 30 and Hazardous Material Storage Bldg 47 will address critical requirements at NAS Atlanta.

MEDICAL -- C-3

Most deficiencies associated with this facility class are located at NAS JRB Willow Grove and NAS JRB New Orleans. A programmed by BUMED to provide a Pharmacy Drive Thru at NAS JRB Willow Grove will correct a requirements deficit. At NAS JRB New Orleans a programmed special project will address major deficiencies at the Medical/Dental Clinic in FY05. The quality of facilities has a significant adverse impact on medical readiness of Naval Reserve personnel at these locations.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

The C-4 rating calculated for this facility class has been overwritten to C-3. The poor quality of facilities in this class has a significant adverse impact on the efficiency of administrative operations. However, these deficiencies do not preclude satisfactory mission accomplishment and actions are underway to improve the condition of administrative facilities. NARCEN Minneapolis moved into a new facility late in FY03 and will be joined by INTELOC Minneapolis in 2004. The new Minneapolis complex was provided via a real property exchange. NARCEN Columbus will also move to a new facility in 2004 and disposal actions are in progress for their current deficient

facilities. NRC Billings will move into replacement facilities in late FY-04 or early FY-05. Economic alternatives are being explored for resolving over \$8 million in deficiencies at NSA New Orleans, NMCRC Phoenix and NMCRC Denver.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Strategic Systems Program

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	N/A	C-3	C-3	C-1	N/A	C-3	C-2	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

The C-4 rating is influenced by the large volume of SRM projects reported for the SSP waterfront operational facilities at three installations. Conditions have not changed from FY02 levels. SRM projects are planned to correct these deficiencies, if sustainment funding levels generated by the Facility Sustainment Model (FSM) model are sufficient to sustain nuclear operational facilities. The current mission is not impacted at this time and therefore this Facility Class is overwritten to a C-3 rating. If conditions were to degrade further however, the waterfront facilities necessary to sustain the home-ported submarines could be affected.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

SSP strategic weapons maintenance and production facilities are C-3 due to accumulated facility deficiencies occurring due to block aging of the facility inventory and insufficient sustainment funding levels generated by the Facility Sustainment Model (FSM). A new FSM Facility Assessment Code (FAC) that addresses the critical security and technical needs of nuclear facilities has been established, however this will take a few years to determine if this is sufficient to abate and reverse the current trend. The current mission is not impacted at this time, however if conditions were to degrade further the operational and production facilities necessary to sustain the home ported submarines could be affected.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION -- C-3

A large volume of projects at one SSP activity, NOTU influences the C-3 rating. The accumulated facility deficiencies occurring due to block aging of the facility inventory and insufficient sustainment funding levels generated by the Facility Sustainment Model (FSM) have contributed to this rating. Conditions have not changed from FY02 levels. The current mission is not impacted at this time however if conditions were to degrade further the test and evaluation facilities necessary to sustain the training of submarine forces could be affected.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

SSP administrative facilities are C-4 due to accumulated facilities deficiencies occurring due to block aging of the facility inventory and insufficient sustainment funding levels generated by the Facility Sustainment Model (FSM). The facility conditions have degraded further from a C-3 level reported in FY02, primarily due to the facilities at NOTU. The mission is not presently impacted therefore this Facility Class is overwritten to a C-3 rating. However if conditions were to degrade

further the quality of life and operational support for home ported Navy forces, families and Navy civilian workforce could be affected.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

MARINE CORPS

UNCLASSIFIED

End of Fiscal Year 2003

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY:	USMC
FISCAL YEAR:	2004
MAJOR COMMAND:	FLEET MARINE FORCE PACIFIC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MAINT & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2	C-2	C-4	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3

EACH FACILITY IS RATED C-1 THROUGH- C4

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS)

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION (C-4) - As reported last year, this major category and subcategory is C-4 overall. Both MCB Camp Pendleton and MCB Hawaii are reported as C-4 overall. Permanent facilities are required to upgrade this rating. Most of the facilities used by Marine Corps Tactical Support are trailers. MCB Camp Pendleton MILCON project P-541 was included in MCB Camp Pendleton's POM 04 and 06 submissions to eliminate their C4 rating.

ADMINISTRATIVE (C-3) – MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCAS Camp Pendleton, MCAS Futenma, and MAGFTC Twentynine Palms report overall C3 or C4 for this category. Programmed MILCON and JFIP projects for new construction and SRM demolition projects to eliminate inadequate structures are expected to improve this rating. Administrative Building MILCONS are ultimately required to fully improve this area. New construction in this area, unfortunately, is not being planned due to limited resources and the current focus on quality of life and mission essential projects.

COMMUNITY & HOUSING (C-3) - This major category rating is again C-3 due to the following reasons:

(1) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing: Even though much progress has been made to provide adequate space at Marine Corps activities by following the Marine Corps Bachelor Housing Master Plan dated 15 October 2002, deficiencies still exist at all MARFORPAC activities except MCAS Miramar. In accordance with the barracks master plan, MILCONS are programmed for FY04 within CONUS, and will continue to be submitted to improve these deficiencies.

Enclosure (1)

(2) Family Housing: Approximately 36 percent of MARFORPAC's inventory requires more than \$15,000 in major repairs or improvements. Additionally, housing deficit exists at MCB Camp Pendleton and MCAS Yuma. The Marine Corps Family Housing 2002 Master Plan programs the use of the Public Private Venture (PPV) authority in fiscal years 2004-2007 to eliminate inadequate units by FY07 through replacement or revitalizing units as well as our reduce housing deficit. The use of PPV at MCB Camp Pendleton has been instrumental in eliminating inadequate units and providing additional units.

UTILITIES & GROUNDS (C-3) - **This rating is again C-3 for the following reasons:**

(1) Electrical Power: MCB Camp Pendleton is rated at C-3 due to the age and need for repair/ replacement of the distribution and substation system. A privatization study is underway. The Public Works Centers at the majority of the remaining activities are responsible for the Electrical power and distribution system and are not reported as deficient by the Marine Corps facilities on the CORRS report.

(2) Sewage and Waste: The aging MCB Camp Pendleton sewage treatment system can no longer meet increasingly stringent wastewater standards. The Regional Water Quality Control (RWQC) Board issued Notice of Violations and a Cease and Desist Order which requires an upgrade of the existing sewage system and the addition of a tertiary treatment plant to bring the base into compliance. To temporarily meet discharge standards, the base connected its sewage treatment plant to the City of Oceanside's, under a short-term agreement until the current plant can be upgraded. Phased MILCON projects have been scheduled to correct these C4 deficiencies. At MCAS Miramar, the oil water separators associated with equipment maintenance facilities and fuel dispensers improperly direct storm water to the sanitary sewer system causing sewage spills. MCAS Miramar has been notified by the City of San Diego and the RWQCB to remedy this unacceptable condition expeditiously. Projects are currently under development to resolve this problem.

(3) Water: MCB Camp Pendleton is not in compliance with the California Department of Health Services secondary water quality standards. Notices of Violations have been issued. A system upgrade and new filtration plant is required to bring the base into compliance. A Phased MILCON project is currently underway to correct this deficiency. In addition, there are also numerous ongoing and programmed projects to repair the water distribution lines and fire water distribution lines on the installation.

(4) Roads and other Pavements: MCB Camp Pendleton, MCAS Miramar, MCAS Yuma, and MAGTF TC Twentynine Palms have indicated their roads are in need

of major reconstruction. MCB Camp Pendleton has many bridges and drainage structures that require repair and /or replacement in addition to their road repairs. Major repair and MILCON projects will be necessary to resolve these C3 deficiencies, but as of now they are not programmed.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY:	USMC
FISCAL YEAR:	2004
MAJOR COMMAND:	FLEET MARINE FORCE ATLANTIC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MAINT & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-2

EACH FACILITY IS RATED C-1 THROUGH- C4

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS)

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING (C-3) - New missions and fleet introduction of new equipment to assigned operating forces have substantially influenced this report and related C-Ratings for an already stressed and overage physical plant, in both quality and quantity deficiencies across most major classes, particularly operational/training classes. In this regard, upon activation the 4th MEB (Anti-Terrorism reaction force) personnel/facilities/infrastructure requirements were absorbed into various existing facilities. These deficiencies have been identified for correction by means of an aggressive MILCON initiative (4th MEB Complex, MCB CLNC/P-1083 at \$101M) to provide adequate/efficiently configured facilities and Quality of Life to meet base loading requirements. Moreover, these same conditions exist at MCB Lejeune relative to the expanded role in support of joint maritime special missions training with a MILCON fix identified (U.S. Joint Maritime Special Missions Complex, MCB CLNC/P-1082 at \$38M). MILCON requirements (totaling about \$100M) have been identified to correct both quality and quantity deficiencies, and homebasing the Osprey training and operational squadrons at MCAS New River. MILCON projects P-034, Construct Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range, at Camp Lejeune, and P-120, Replace Aircraft Direct Fueling Hydrant System, at MCAS Cherry Point, corrects major training facilities shortfalls and out-of-date F06-liquid fueling and dispensing equipment respectively. Major Repair Projects CP0114M, Repair Airfield Pavement, and CP0102M, Repair Runway, corrects some of the airfield pavement deficiencies at MCAS Cherry Point, and MILCON Project P-495, Repair Airfield Pavement, corrects like deficiencies at MCAF Quantico. MILCON Projects P-448, P-449, and P-517 replaces/repairs various operational support facilities at MCAF Quantico. MILCON Project P-431, Construct NBC Training Facility corrects space deficiencies at MCAS Beaufort. Additionally, MILCON Project P-424 constructs a new Consolidated Communications Facility, and P-414 completes Phase II of an F/A 18 Support Facility. MILCON P-660, Construct

Enclosure (2)

Combat Training Tank, and MILCON Project P-663, Construct Two Gatehouses, eliminates some AT/FP deficiencies at MCAS New River. The stand-up of 3rd FAST Company at Cheatham Annex, Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, with less than 50% of its BFR assigned, has required 3rd FAST Company to share operational, training, administrative, berthing and mess halls at 2nd FAST Company (Naval Weapons Station Yorktown) and 1st FAST Company (Naval Station Norfolk). A requirement to recapitalize those assets has been identified at Camp Elmore and Camp Allen, with MILCON project planning underway.

SUPPLY (C-3) - Lack of sufficient ammunition storage space is the prime contributor for MARCORBASESLANT Supply Facilities C-3 rating. MILCON Project P-720 identifies the need for High Explosive Magazines at MCAS Cherry Point. The stand-up of 4th MEB and 1stBn, 9th Marines at Camp Lejeune will require them to operate out of insufficient armory space until MILCON funding becomes available. Additionally, the HQMC initiative to consolidate all NCB equipment by contract at Camp Lejeune could contribute to a supply warehouse shortfall at MCAS Cherry Point, MCAS New River, MCAS Beaufort, as well as Camp Lejeune. MILCON projects P-1035, identified to construct a Material Distribution Center, and P-417, to construct an Equipment Storage Bay at Camp Lejeune will help improve this rating once executed. Missile magazines and magazines at MCAS Beaufort need facility surveys conducted to determine the extent of 'quality' degradation and quantify repair scopes of work.

MEDICAL (C-3) - MCAS Beaufort's C-4 rating for this Facility Class is a primary driver for the Marine Forces Atlantic C-3 Facility Class rating. Navy (BUMED) is scheduled to replace the Medical/Dental Branch Clinic & Dispensary with their MILCON P-035 project. This project will correct the current reported facility quality deficiency at MCAS Beaufort improving this rating. MCAS New River has a new requirement to support Tri-Care medical services for all active duty, retirees, and dependents. BUMED is working this facilities issue. A major repair project QA033M to update B-2100, MCAF Quantico's Medical and Dental Facility, should help correct this rating once executed this year.

COMMUNITY & HOUSING (C-3) –

(1) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing and Mess Facilities: The inadequate condition of the mess halls and barracks at Camp are the primary drivers for this rating of C-3. Camp Lejeune's mess halls, many of which are over 50 years of age, and are in need of major rehab or replacement. MILCON funding has been difficult to acquire which exacerbates the situation with existing facilities that continue to deteriorate. Provided funding becomes available, many of the mess halls are programmed for "basic" renovations in FY04. The Enlisted Dining Facility at MCAS Beaufort is planned for replacement in FY06. With regards to bachelor housing, the stand-up of 4th MEB and 1stBn, 9th Marines at Camp Lejeune renders them deficient in excess of 4,000 man-spaces according to BEQ worksheets, with MILCON funding needed to rectify the

berthing shortfall. The stand-up of 3rd FAST Company at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown/Cheatham Annex has resulted in both 2nd FAST Company and 3rd FAST

Company having approximately 50% of their required berthing space and an inadequate messing facility needed to efficiently handle troop throughput. To address this situation, the following MILCON projects have been identified to correct BEQ discrepancies and provide 2x0 configuration: MCAS New River, P-634 and MCAS Cherry Point, P-135. Other major maintenance/repair/renovation projects (primarily BQ repairs) totaling approximately \$55 million have been identified under the FSRM program.

(2) Family Housing: There are three MILCON projects phased over three years commencing in FY02 to replace family housing at MCAS Cherry Point. However, the current state as supported by the U.S. Marine Corps Family Housing Master Plan, continues to have substantial deficiencies in both quality and quantity within our Family Housing facilities. These deficiencies have been identified for correction by means of aggressive Public Private Ventures (PPV) initiatives where economically feasible. The goal of the housing master plan is to correct these quality and quantity deficiencies by the year 2007. Family Housing at MCAS New River is poorly configured with little or no closet space, and have no garages. Additionally, inadequate electrical and phone systems limit the use of contemporary appliances and computers. MILCON Project P-403, scheduled for completion this year, constructs a new Child Development Center at MCAS Beaufort.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY:	USMC
FISCAL YEAR:	2004
MAJOR COMMAND:	MARINE FORCE OTHER

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MAINT & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2	C-2	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3

EACH FACILITY IS RATED C-1 THROUGH- C4

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS)

MEDICAL (C-3) - MCRD Parris Island and MCRD San Diego's dental clinics, as well as, the poor condition of the dispensaries at the recruit depot's and MCLB Albany were the primary drivers for the overall C-3 rating. Sustainment and Restoration projects are currently funded or planned for these needed repairs. However, it is important to note that in FY05, BUMED will take ownership and maintenance responsibility for all USMC medical and dental clinics.

COMMUNITY & HOUSING (C-3) -

(1) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing: The Marine Corps Bachelor Housing Master Plan, 15 October 2002, has been developed to eliminate the inventory of inadequate barracks as well as address space deficiencies within CONUS and eliminate gang-head facilities either through demolition, new construction or reassignment to other uses. This plan also addresses reaching a two-person per room assignment standard by 2012 that will use 2x2 modules, reassign 3-2-1 rooms to two person rooms and new construction of 2x0 rooms. Currently, there are a total of three MILCON and 34 sustainment and restoration projects identified to HQMC totaling over \$86 million dollars to correct existing deficiencies.

(2) Family Housing: At MCCDC Quantico, the average age of housing is 57 years. Of the existing units, 99% are inadequate. Additionally, 99% of the MCRD Parris Island housing is inadequate and need to be replaced. With the award of housing PPV at Quantico and Parris Island, we are on track to eliminate these deficiencies. Inadequate housing inventories at MCLB Albany and MCLB Barstow total 63% and 100% respectively. This facility class also includes deficiencies in a small number of significant child-care and religious service facilities/centers.

UTILITIES & GROUNDS (C-3) - The most significant installations with utilities problems are MCCDC Quantico, MCRD Parris Island and San Diego and MCLB Albany

and Barstow. At HQMC, 8 Military Construction projects estimated at approximately \$40 million dollars and 47 O&M restoration projects totaling approximately \$60 million dollars have been identified for funding with regards to utility systems. These bases are also under solicitation for utilities privatization which if successful will result in significant improvement.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY:	USMC
FISCAL YEAR:	2004
MAJOR COMMAND:	MARINE FORCES RESERVES

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MAINT & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	N/A	C-2	N/A	C-4	C-4	C-2

EACH FACILITY IS RATED C-1 THROUGH- C4

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS)

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING (C-3) - The C3 rating for Operation and Training Facilities were the results of the Facilities Condition Assessments that were conducted by PWC Norfolk, VA during FY03. This information will be used to update the current repair plan for substandard and inadequate property. The current plan includes two new training centers and 6 major repair projects at existing sites which, when executed should improve this rating.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION (C-3) - The C3 rating for Maintenance and Production Facilities is the result of substandard and inadequate facilities throughout the Force. Only Facilities Category Code 2141 (Vehicle Maintenance Shop) has a C2 rating with 72 percent of the assets being rating as adequate. The remaining facilities in this category have a C4 rating.

ADMINISTRATION (C-4) - The C4 rating for Administrative Facilities resulted solely from the condition of existing space, which has been evaluated as inadequate and uneconomical to repair. Specifically, code 6100 (General Administrative Buildings) has only 43 percent of it's available space listed as adequate.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING (C-4) - The C4 rating for Housing and Community Facilities is the result of substandard and inadequate housing facilities at the two family housing areas owned by MARFORRES. These are located at Newburgh, NY and Chicopee, MA. Only 23 percent of Code 7110 (Family Housing Dwelling) was rated as adequate. There are, however, two ongoing initiatives that will alleviate this situation. At Chicopee, MA, the FY-02 Military Construction Act contained funding of \$6.94M to renovate and modernize 124 units. There are five phases of renovation and phase one started in June 03. Completion is estimated in 12-18 months. The housing at Newburgh, NY, will be part of an FY05 PPV contract. When awarded and construction is complete, this will successfully address the housing quality issues at our family housing at Newburgh, NY. Based upon available information this should occur within 24 months of contract award.

**GENERAL COMMENT/OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE
MARINE CORPS COMMANDING OFFICERS'
READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (CORRS)**

1. The Commanding Officers' Readiness Reporting System (CORRS) is used to produce the Marine Corps installation readiness report.
2. Our current product is the result of data, which have been reviewed and, in some instances, adjusted by our installation commanders and Major Commands.
3. The Marine Corps is making a significant commitment to improve its facilities data-bases. HQMC has committed funds over the past four years to inspect Real Property and to update the internet Naval Facilities Assets Database (iNFADS). We will continue to do so in the future.
4. We are committed to providing new and additional family housing utilizing Public Private Venture (PPV). In addition, we are focused on new Military construction and restoration of existing Bachelor Enlisted Quarters. With these efforts, we believe our ratings for housing will improve by 2007.
5. Our grading criteria use the following percentages of property (in terms of value) as the thresholds for each C rating:
 - C-1: Up to 10% of the facility/category is degraded
 - C-2: Up to 25% of the facility/category is degraded
 - C-3: Up to 40% of the facility/category is degraded
 - C-4: More than 40% of the facility/category is degraded.
6. These reports are very high level roll-ups of numerous property categories. At all ratings, to include C-1, there may be high-cost repairs identified, which will impact the Marines and civilians who work in or are otherwise supported by those specific facilities. Fully funding sustainment is necessary to ensure that further deterioration does not occur.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

AIR FORCE

UNCLASSIFIED

End of Fiscal Year 2003

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	AIR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	ACC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-2	C-2	C-2	C-3

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

The Operations and Training group is rated C-2. Operations and training infrastructure has a major impact on ACC's ability to meet its readiness challenges; deficiencies in this group have the greatest negative impact on mission and training accomplishment. Projects affecting Operations and Training account for over 60% of the command's FIM Critical projects. Additionally, over one-fourth of the FIM "Degraded" funding requirement can be found in this group.

ACC has had a number of taxiways, ramps, parking aprons, etc., shut down over the past year due to potential for FOD. This results in increased taxiing time, wasted fuel, and most importantly, loss of sorties. Shutdown/advisories have led to inefficient use of workarounds, which waste valuable time and resources.

ACC has large amounts of airfield pavements that are deteriorating. Weathering and poor drainage continue to cause deterioration; and if problems are not addressed in the near future, runways will shut down curtailing AEF taskings. At most ACC bases, Aircraft Maintenance and Civil Engineer units are using personnel who should be performing other sustaining work to sweep deteriorated areas several times daily and conduct regular "FOD walks" to clean up debris.

Other deficiencies in this category include obsolete airfield lighting systems, airfield obstructions, inoperative fuel hydrant systems which force refueling by truck, and control towers; a number of which are undersized and inadequately support today's realm of flightline operations.

Another deficiency in Operations and Training concerns Squadron Operations facilities. At most ACC bases, squadron functions are fragmented throughout several substandard facilities and do not meet minimum space requirements, crowding essential mission briefings and making mission accomplishment inefficient. At Davis-Monthan AFB, this is a definite need, as all the base's squadron operations facilities were built in the 1950s.

At many bases, airfield wiring projects and parking ramp repairs are vitally needed. The system wiring is close to failing and must be replaced soon; and aircraft aprons and parking ramps are severely cracked and become more of a FOD hazard with each passing day. The DESC MILCON to construct new POL fillstands is also a vital need.

Existing operations and training infrastructure also poses a problem in support of modernization requirements. At Langley AFB, over \$105M in MILCON has been necessary to support the beddown of the F-22, including a new squadron operations complex, base operations complex, maintenance hangar, and flight simulator. At Minot AFB, CALCM igloos are badly needed.

Raising the overall command IRR to the middle of the C-2 range requires approximately \$190.7M in total funding to invest in airfield infrastructure and primary operating facilities. This includes over \$26M in FIM Restoration and Modernization (R&M) projects and nearly \$137M in MILCON funding.

MOBILITY--

There are multiple out-year MILCON requirements to construct mobility processing centers throughout ACC. This is because many ACC bases are conducting "Strategic Mobility" functions in substitute facilities (hangars and warehouses) not designed for mobility processing, and there is a definite need for "Strategic Mobility" type facilities. The requirements percentage in relation to PRV is very high (36%). The "Strategic Mobility" group is rated C-3 because bases are conducting functions with workarounds, albeit inefficiently, as many of the make-do facilities do not have adequate HVAC, lighting, communications support, restrooms, or passenger/cargo processing and holding areas, leading to inefficient, time consuming operations, and degrading readiness capability.

At Holloman AFB, the situation is especially dire. The existing facility used to mobilize and deploy only has a capacity of 450 passengers per 24 hours and a troop holding area for 150 personnel. Current conditions do not allow for mass briefings, staging and expediting of chalks. This results in ineffective and inefficient deployment processing occurring in several facilities. The Personnel Deployment Function (PDF) can only process 150 personnel in an 8-hour period. Additionally, as a result of space limitations and poor area lighting, two vehicle accidents occurred during the deployment process for OIF. It is increasingly difficult for the 49th Fighter Wing to meet its AEF Cycle 4 deployment response requirements with existing facilities. Holloman will lose the flexibility to adapt from an Aerial Port of Embarkation or lead AEF wing for swift deployments.

At Shaw AFB, the deployment processing center is housed in seven separate buildings dating back to the 1950's. The buildings include former hangars, supply warehouses and aircraft maintenance docks. Processing of personnel for deployments is hampered because planners, bag storage, cargo processing and weapons storage are located in separate buildings making coordination very difficult and requiring additional movement of equipment for loading. In addition the passenger holding area is approximately one third the size required for full aircraft deployments. A completely new deployment processing center is required to service the requirements of the Wing and USCENTAF personnel.

To raise the command C-rating to C-2, over \$26.5M is required in investment, including \$1.9M in R&M projects and \$24.6M in MILCON projects.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

The Maintenance and Production category has a relatively large backlog of requirements in relation to its Open Base PRV (over 21%), accounting for the C-3 rating (downgraded from the C-2 base "roll-up" result). Over \$61M of FIM "Critical" and FIM "Degraded" projects can be found in this group. Typical deficiencies include inadequate space for aircraft maintenance, poor building conditions (i.e. inoperable hangar doors, leaky roofs, poor lighting, inadequate HVAC, lack of fire suppression, other life safety deficiencies, etc). Such deficiencies have had a poor effect on aircraft maintenance processes, leading to lower aircraft generation times, and negatively impacting readiness.

Perhaps the most compelling deficiency in this area exists at Dyess AFB, where all three level maintenance for B-1 F101-GE-102 jet engines is performed. This operation currently utilizes 5 different facilities, two of which are located more than a mile from the primary facilities. Duplicate operations must be maintained for some activities. For other activities, engines, components, and related equipment that are stored and repaired at the remote facilities must be prepared for testing and then transported to the primary facilities for testing. After testing they must be prepared for transporting back to the remote location for storage or shipping. Considerable production time is lost in preparing and transporting assets. In addition, exposure of assets to vehicular traffic raises the possibility of accidental damage.

Also, at Dyess, the refueling maintenance shop is a converted aircraft nose dock that does not provide adequate clearances for all maintenance procedures. In order to perform routine maintenance on the R-11 refueling aircraft, it must be backed out of the maintenance shop so the cargo doors can be opened and then driven back into the bay to complete the maintenance. Other maintenance procedures require the vehicle to be half-in and half-out of the shop in order to have adequate clearance. In addition, the facility is not properly insulated, lighting levels are inadequate, and climate controls have been inoperative an average of 45 percent annually.

Many aircraft maintenance docks throughout the command are of concern. Most are aged, with ineffective, making it difficult to do close tolerance work. Lighting is so poor that portable lights are required for inspection of aircraft exteriors. Beale alone has seven aircraft maintenance docks that are in need of fire suppression.

In numerous instances across the command, leaking roofs cause mission degradation. Leaking roofs force relocation of maintenance work, inadequate HVAC in electronics maintenance areas delays repairs and limits sortie generation. In some cases, facilities will not accommodate new equipment, causing additional maneuvering to make repairs and resulting in some work being done in the open, subject to weather restrictions. To bring the Maintenance & Production rating up to C-2, nearly \$16M in FIM R&M and nearly \$260M in MILCON funding is needed.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

The RDT&E category is rated C-3. Although only five of the fifteen ACC bases have RDT&E facilities to rate, over 95% of the command-wide \$22M+ in requirements exists at Holloman AFB, which has the majority of the command's PRV in this category, and is rated C-3.

The RDT&E program, mainly the 46th Test Group at Holloman AFB, includes the operation of a world-class, high-speed sled test track, facilities supporting navigation and guidance system testing, radar signature measurements and weapon systems flight testing.

A \$3.6M MILCON project will upgrade the National Radar Cross-Section Test Facility (NRTF), the nation's premier test facility for Radar Cross-Section (RCS) measurements, to accommodate the additional workload generated by the partnering of the Air Force with the Boeing Company and the consolidation of the Army and Navy RCS testing at the NRTF. Project will construct two new target preparation/storage buildings and a paint facility, required to support the additional classified targets being shipped by industry and other services as they close their ranges and move their workload to the NRTF.

Another MILCON project at Holloman, for approximately \$8.6M, constructs an indoor target flip facility required to support testing of low-observable flyable weapons for RCS signature analysis using full-sized targets. Project is needed to provide satellite over-flight immunity and all-weather flip capability and improve operational safety. Target flips cannot be safely and securely executed. This critical RCS technology testing will experience set-backs as the lack of an indoor flip capability will prevent efficient testing of full-scale articles and cause high-priority classified programs to suffer schedule delays and programmatic impacts due to satellite over flights and weather delays.

Lastly, a third MILCON project, for \$6.4M, constructs an addition to and alteration of Building 1178 required to consolidate the sled test fabrication shops to provide research, development and test support facilities for the fabrication of test vehicles and support hardware at the Holloman High Speed Test track. A fast reaction capability to repair, design, modify and fabricate instruments, devices, fixtures, jigs, modules and other machine products of high complexity and precise quality is needed to support the 46th Test Group research and development projects. Consolidation of the sheet metal, weld and machine shops is needed to improve production and quality of products, increase employee comfort, improve supervision and control the work flow, reduce worker fatigue and reduce costs.

All three of these Holloman MILCON projects are necessary (\$18.6M), in addition to \$715K in R&M, to raise the command C-rating to C-2.

SUPPLY--

The Supply group is rated C-3 (downgraded from the C-2 base "roll-up" result), mostly due to three of the bases rated C-3 and two bases rated C-4 and the severe deficiencies in this category.

Because many ACC supply/storage facilities are inadequate and undersized, this facility group has a large backlog of out-year MILCON needs. Specific deficiencies in current supply facilities include leaking roofs requiring munitions to be relocated, inoperable exterior cargo doors, lack of fire protection, inadequate HVAC, and poor lighting. Conventional and nuclear munitions are

housed in leaking igloos, posing a threat to weapons. Some munitions igloos and munitions maintenance facilities do not meet AF safety guidelines for thickness of earthen cover, hoists out of compliance with tech orders, and lightning protection systems requiring replacement. The cost to fix facility deficiencies is a small fraction of the value of the assets stored; however, R&M and MILCON funding has not been available to keep up with requirements.

ACC has been forced to relocate supplies from facilities with structural deficiencies, affecting home station missions and deployment capabilities, negatively impacting readiness.

The most dire situation exists at Mountain Home AFB, where the 1955 obsolete wooden facility which served as the base Supply complex was condemned as structurally unsafe (RAC 2), due to failing roof trusses and cracked roof supports which are beyond economical repair. As an interim safety measure, the Base Supply Support, administration, training, warehouse, and Traffic Management functions were fragmented into three facilities. The temporary arrangements provide less than 50% of the space required, displacing other base functions and compounding the shortage of adequate storage and warehouse space. A temporary Base Supply facility was established in Facility 2610, however, not all of the Wing mobility assets were removed from the condemned facility. Weapons storage remains in the condemned facility because it contains a vault with the only source of available capacity. A new supply facility is badly needed due to the fact that the physical separation and displacement of the organization's assets and resources create ineffective administrative management, compromise security, and seriously degrade Wing's ability to meet mission sustainability. The Combat Supply Facility Warehouse is currently in FY 2006 FYDP.

Additionally, Dyess AFB is facing a shortage of inadequate storage space for storing aircraft parts. Aircraft parts storage and inventory control is currently fragmented throughout several facilities. Maintenance operations are slowed by this lack of centralization.

To improve the IRR for the Supply group to C-2, ACC must secure funding to fix leaking roofs, inoperable HVAC systems, unsafe conditions, and bring the existing facilities up to standards. The approximate funding level necessary to repair deficiencies is over \$84M in MILCON to replace those Supply functions, which are housed in aging facilities.

MEDICAL--

ADMINISTRATIVE--

The Administration group is rated C-2. Numerous deficiencies throughout the command, which affect ACC people's ability to do their jobs day-to-day. Many administrative buildings are programmed for replacement in long-range, out-year MILCON or projects not necessarily reflected in their full scopes. Furthermore, many of the needed renovations to conform to today's life safety standards to meet fire, safety, and environmental codes are most likely under-scoped. Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection projects are prevalent in this area. The lack of "current mission" MILCON in recent years has impacted this area, as many of our substandard facilities are in 150-200 year replacement cycles. What little money we do have has been addressing "hard breaks" as our facilities continue to age.

Many of our administrative buildings are way passed their life expectancy and would be replaced given the availability of adequate funding. Our people are working under substandard conditions and are not being given the opportunity to do their jobs in a conducive working environment. Everyone's job in the command has some effect on aircraft generation capability, thus impacting readiness. Administrative buildings are outdated, with inadequate roofs, HVAC, electrical, and plumbing. Productivity is affected when roof leaks collapse ceilings, requiring offices to be vacated. Plastic sheeting and buckets collect water running out of the ceiling in numerous facilities.

Lack of available administrative space also poses a problem. At Langley AFB, for example, administration facilities do not have adequate space to support the mission requirements of the 1 FW, HQ ACC, and other tenant units.

One of the more compelling problems in administration is at Ellsworth AFB. A Civil Engineer Administration Complex, which will bring all squadron administrative functions together, is vitally needed. It would greatly improve access to base facilities to enhance customer service. The new facility will result in reduced personnel transit time and energy consumption, and improve mission operational efficiencies. The current civil engineering administrative functions are located in 4 existing WW2 facilities, which are scattered throughout Ellsworth AFB. The four functionally inadequate facilities, each over 41 years old, are inconveniently sited and environmentally inefficient, and have a detrimental effect on the morale and welfare of the base personnel.

To increase the "Administration" group rating to C-2, we must secure more funding in the amount of current mission and quality of life/quality of workplace requirements. Nearly \$72M would be necessary in MILCON funding to replace outdated facilities; and over \$4M would be required through FIM R&M projects to repair deficiencies in existing administrative facilities.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

The Community & Housing group is rated C-3. Seven bases are rated C-3, while six bases are rated C-4. The capital investment bill for this category greatly exceeds that of the Operations and Training category. The total requirement in Community Support and Housing is nearly \$2.5B, including over \$1.8B in total MILCON requirements and nearly \$0.4B in O&M requirements

The group contains large requirements for upgrade/replacement of family housing, necessary to comply with Defense Planning Guidance to upgrade all housing to meet standards by 2010.

Military Family Housing is a huge area of concern for the command. ACC has a large requirement to upgrade/replace family housing in compliance with Defense Planning Guidance, which requires all housing to meet standards by 2010. The command has nearly a \$1.2B bill in Housing MILCON alone. On-going privatization initiatives will help in maintaining MFH to acceptable standards.

A major area of concern in Community Support is Fire Stations, which at many ACC bases were constructed in the 1950's and 60's. Stalls are too narrow for new vehicles, stations have inadequate storage and training space, open bay sleeping areas, gang showers, and some stations are located so far from flightline operations that response times cannot be met without posting trucks on the ramp when flight operations are underway. Stationing trucks on the ramp adds to excessive wear on the trucks and takes firefighters out of position to respond to other emergencies. Multiple ACC fire stations don't meet fire codes for separation of sleeping areas from vehicle storage and maintenance areas.

Additionally Many ACC physical fitness centers, child development centers, dining halls, libraries, education centers, and dormitories are inadequate and need to be expanded, totally rehabilitated and/or replaced. At Mountain Home AFB, for example, the Airmen's Dining Facility is undersized and does not meet Air Force or ACC food service standards. Antiquated service equipment, small serving lines, and cramped patronage dining areas create an uncomfortable atmosphere and unduly challenge employees to meet minimum Air Force menu standards. The building is over 23 years old and the heating, ventilation, and air condition systems are unreliable, compounding the unpleasant ambience. Unless a new facility is provided the quality of life and airman retention will decline, impacting readiness.

There is also a large requirement for dormitory funding in this area. ACC has dormitories and VOQ/VAQs with unusable rooms due to roof leaks, which have damaged walls/ceilings, and dining halls with unsanitary conditions due to wastewater system failure.

Improving the "Community & Housing" group would require an additional \$112M in FIM R&M requirements, over \$357M in regular MILCON, and nearly \$1.0B in MFH MILCON to comply with Defense Planning Guidance.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

The command's C-rating for utilities and grounds is C-2, downgraded from the calculated C-rating of C-1, but coinciding with the "weighted" roll-up rating of C-2. Nine of ACC's fifteen bases are rated C-2, with one base rated C-3.

ACC has numerous utility system deficiencies, which result in workarounds affecting aircraft generation rates. As utility systems age, maintenance requirements increase rapidly. Electrical systems average over 40 years old, with rotting poles, leaking and undersized transformers, obsolete switchgear, and overload protection devices. In some cases, parts are not available for old electrical systems, leading to manpower wasted cannibalizing other systems and local manufacture of parts, which are not approved just to keep systems operating.

Additionally, failure of main base water supplies is becoming commonplace. Obviously, a failure of water systems disrupts missions when personnel don't have access to adequate safe and potable water, or restrooms. It also increases risks when adequate pressure cannot be maintained to meet firefighting water requirements. ACC bases are struggling daily to meet safe drinking water standards.

Wastewater collection systems and base roads across ACC also suffer from lack of funding.

Adding to the overall requirement in Utilities are base concerns of protecting utility systems from acts of terrorism. ACC bases have identified a substantial number of requirements in this area in the past few months.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	AIR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	AETC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-3	C-4	C-3	C-2	C-2	C-2	C-2	C-1	C-4

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

Four of AETC's bases (Keesler, Laughlin, Sheppard, and Vance) have C-3 ratings for the operations and training facility group; one base (Goodfellow) has a rating of C-4. A total of \$842.1M of infrastructure requirements has been identified for a plant replacement value of \$4.84 B. To improve the C-rating to a C-2 we must invest \$215.9M. Major requirements include; \$31M in MILCON to construct Goodfellow technical training facility, \$21M in MILCON to construct Goodfellow consolidated communications operation center, \$17M in O&M to rebuild the center runway and correct drainage problems at Sheppard airfield, \$14.5M in O&M to repair Keesler's outside runway, taxiways, and apron rows, \$9M in O&M to repair Sheppard's medical training center.

MOBILITY--

Lackland is the only AETC base that has a C-4 rating for the mobility facility group. A total of \$14.0M of infrastructure requirements has been identified for a plant replacement value of \$19.6M. To improve the C-rating to a C-2 we must invest \$14M. The sole project driving this rating to a C-4 includes MILCON construction of a Mobility Center at \$14M.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

Four of AETC's bases (Altus, Keesler, Little Rock, and Tyndall) have C-4 ratings for the Maintenance and Production group. A total of \$212.1M of infrastructure requirements has been identified for a plant replacement value of \$1.16B. To improve the C-rating to a C-2 we must invest \$50.1M. Major requirements include; \$14.2M in MILCON to construct Altus Base Civil Engineer Complex Phase II, \$17.4M in MILCON to construct Tyndall Squad Ops/AMU/Hangar, \$6.7M in MILCON to construct Keesler Fuel Cell Maintenance Hangar, and \$4.5M in O&M to Renovate Tyndall Engine Shop.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

SUPPLY--

MEDICAL--

ADMINISTRATIVE--

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

Seven of AETC's bases (Altus, Columbus, Little Rock, Maxwell, Randolph, Tyndall, and Vance) have C-3 ratings for the Community Support/Military Family Housing facility group; six bases (Goodfellow, Keesler, Lackland, Laughlin, Luke, and Sheppard) have a rating of C-4. A total of \$1.8B of infrastructure requirements has been identified for a plant replacement value of \$4.5B. To improve the C-rating to a C-2 we must invest \$966.8M. Major dorm requirements include; \$442M in MILCON to construct student dorms at Goodfellow, Lackland, and Sheppard, \$38M in MILCON to construct Lackland recruit training complex - phase 1, \$37M in MILCON to construct permanent party dorms at Luke. Major military family housing requirements include; \$122.8M in MFH O&M requirements to improve family housing units at Keesler, Laughlin, Randolph, Sheppard, and Vance. Major Community requirements include \$91.2M in MILCON to construct squadron officer college dorms at Maxwell, \$10.2M in MILCON for Maxwell Gunter Fitness Center, \$6.2M in MILCON to construct Little Rock Airman dining facility, and \$4M in MILCON to construct Little Rock child development center.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	AIR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	AFMC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-2	C-3

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING--

The overall rating is driven by command-wide deficiencies that include: airfield obstructions; airfield lighting deterioration; pavement deterioration; safety and security issues; and facility requirements supporting the growing missions at AFMC's depots and test centers. In addition, many of our installations have experienced increased aircraft ops tempo as a result of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM and this has further aggravated the condition of our airfields. Airfield pavements in some cases are reaching the end of their service lives and require replacement or reconfiguration to support the changing flying missions and modern aircraft in use at our installations. O&M project requirements total \$213.7M with \$15.5M identified as necessary to achieve a C-2 rating. MILCON requirements total \$579.9M with \$210.1M identified as necessary to achieve a C-2 rating. These requirements address correcting airfield deficiencies and airfield pavements that are deteriorating to the point they are not useable and becoming a FOD concern.

MOBILITY--

With the increase in ops tempo from Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, AFMC personnel are increasingly asked to support the war-fighting commands. AFMC deployed 19,000 people in FY 2003 and three of AFMC's heaviest tasked installations rated this facility class C-2. These facilities are under stress for potential overload from the increased usage. Therefore the AFMC rating for Mobility should be downgraded to a C-2 rating.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

The bulk of these deficiencies are at AFMC's 3 Depot installations. With the advent of composite technology and advanced electronic systems, we are attempting to overhaul 21st century weapon systems with 1950s vintage facilities. This requires extensive investment in facilities to support these new technologies. The total FIM requirement is in excess of \$115.2M and total Depot Maintenance requirement is in excess of \$133.7M. The C-rating improved from FY02 due to the increased emphasis from the Depot Maintenance Reengineering and Transformation initiative, which has started to identify and address some of these concerns. Many requirements only address basic restoration projects such as replacing leaking roofs and electrical transformers and switches that are no longer reliable. Additionally, around 35 percent of AFMC Maintenance and Production facilities are non-reinforced masonry or wood structures and do not meet minimum seismic bracing requirements. The electrical and

mechanical infrastructure within these facilities are old and inadequately sized to properly support the power and environmental requirements of modern technology. Our MILCON requirements are in excess of \$983M with \$484.8M identified as necessary to achieve a C-2 rating. Additionally, over \$40.5M in FIM and over \$47.2M in funding, other than FIM, MILCON, and Environmental is necessary to reach a C-2 rating.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

The bulk of AFMC's RDT&E deficiencies lie in our research, test and product centers. State-of-the-art facilities are required to develop and test state-of-the-art weapon systems.

Approximately 35 percent of the current AFMC real property for RDT&E is 1950s vintage, similar to our Depot facilities and require comprehensive upgrade or replacement. To upgrade these facilities requires extensive renovation to mechanical and electrical systems to support new technologies. The total O&M requirement is in excess of \$288.5M with \$13.9M identified as necessary to achieve a C-2 rating. Many of these requirements only address safety problems for structural deficiencies, and mandatory renovation to minimally support changes to the test program. Basic requirements such as replacing out-of-date, inadequate electrical and mechanical systems are slow to receive funding. Our MILCON requirements total

\$653.2M with \$138.2M identified as necessary to achieve a C-2 rating. The calculated rating was downgraded to

C-3 largely due to concerns that true RDT&E Restoration and Modernization (R&M) and Plant Replacement Value (PRV) are not being reflected for RDT&E facilities and infrastructure that are unique within the Air Force and the world, specifically those at Arnold AFB. Coordinated efforts are underway with HQ USAF/ILE and Arnold AFB to identify research complexes to allow the Air Force PRV model to better reflect RDT&E facilities and infrastructure that are unique within the Air Force and the world. In addition, as this is the first year that the Air Force IRR tool extracted project requirements directly from the Automated Civil Engineering System (ACES), it was discovered that numerous maintenance and repair requirements were not captured at Arnold AFB and the installation is working to correct this for next year.

SUPPLY--

MEDICAL--

ADMINISTRATIVE--

Historically, renovation or construction of administration facilities has been the lowest funding priority. Around 55 percent of our existing administrative facilities were constructed in the 1950s and have had minimal investment since their construction. Fire safety deficiencies include: inadequate or missing fire exits; lack of fire suppression systems; and improper or missing fire detectors and alarms. Building utility system deficiencies include: inadequate lighting; faulty and failing electrical distribution; undersized and outdated computer wiring; asbestos and lead paint hazards; non-compliant handicap access; heating and cooling systems prone to failure and providing suspect air quality; and unacceptable acoustical conditions in offices and conference rooms. Interiors of many facilities have been heavily damaged from leaking roofs. These deficiencies drive a combination of relocations from antiquated and substandard facilities, comprehensive facility renovations, force protection relocations, and

code compliance fixes. O&M project requirements exceed \$141.9M with \$41.3M identified as necessary to achieve a C-2 rating. As a result of present constrained budgets, funding support to correct these deficiencies is considered a long-range goal. MILCON requirements total \$272.5M with \$164.8M (over 60 percent of the requirement) identified to revitalize and construct new administrative facilities to achieve a C-2 rating.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

Funding for community support (including quality of life facilities), housing, and dormitories has historically not kept up with requirements. Most of the Community Support facilities are 1950s vintage, similar to the Depot and RDT&E facilities. Some of the Visiting Quarters (VQs) at our installations don't meet Air Force standards with regards to shared latrines and lack of square footage per room. Additionally, with the increased emphasis on military and civilian fitness, bases have identified requirements to repair/upgrade base Fitness Centers. The FY2002 Air Force Family Housing Master Plan identified approximately 55 percent of the number of housing units within AFMC as inadequate. Housing privatization studies are underway at many of our installations and the impact on the Military Family Housing Category Group has not been determined. The AF Family Housing Master Plan and AF Dormitory Master Plan only address the deficit requirements. In accordance with the draft FY04 Air Force Family Housing Master Plan, to bring AFMC housing up to standard, the total AFMC housing investment is projected to be \$171.2M from FY04-11. Similarly, the 2002 Dormitory Master Plan identifies an estimated cost to "buy down" the deficit and replace the worst existing dormitories beginning in FY2004; that cost is \$30.3M in constant year FY05 dollars.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY

AIR FORCE

FISCAL YEAR

2003

MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT

AFRC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-3	C-2	C-2	N/A	C-1	N/A	C-2	C-2	C-3

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

Homestead's PRV was incorrectly loaded to reflect both facilities inside and outside of the cantonment area. If the correct PRV had been loaded, they would have had a C-3 in this category, bringing the total number of bases at C-3 to 6. To complicate matters further, not all projects were identified in the program to show the proper requirements/PRV ratio.

Eleven of the fourteen bases require work on the airfields. All installations have identified either a revitalization project or a new MILCON project to account for the rapid increase in training requirements generated primarily by the Wings' communications and information technology divisions. Most units have implemented work-a-rounds resulting from the substandard training facilities. This in turn negatively affects the primary training mission of the Reserve's

MOBILITY--

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

SUPPLY--

MEDICAL--

ADMINISTRATIVE--

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

Four of our installations still require lodging renovations or new facilities. In addition we have projects programmed to fix our entry gates at five installations, and have several bases that require renovation or additions to their physical fitness facilities.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	AIR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	AFSOC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility C-1	Maint/ Production C-2	RDTE C-1	Supply C-3	Medical C-1	Admin C-4	Utilities/ Grounds C-1	Community/ Housing C-4
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OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

HQ AFSOC has assumed responsibility for advanced skills training for Special Tactics Combat Control, Combat Weather and Pararescue personnel. An FY04 \$7.8M MILCON project will provide a new Special Tactics Advanced Skills Training Facility.

POL Marine Terminal Pier requires complete replacement to eliminate identified safety hazards, environmental deficiencies, replace severely deteriorated POL pier, and provide efficient fuel unloading infrastructure. An FY04 \$4.1M MILCON project will provide a new POL Marine Terminal Pier.

25 IS is currently operating under extremely crowded conditions in their current facility. An FY06 \$7.0M MILCON will provide a new 25 IS Squadron Operations Facility.

A requirement for a Weapons Instructors Course Facility has been identified by SAF to be located at Hurlburt Field. An FY06 \$2.5M MILCON project will provide for this requirement.

The C2TIG is currently in 1959 vintage converted maintenance hangars with a severe shortage of space. Temporary trailers have been utilized to relieve crowding. A second phase \$10.0M MILCON project will provide a new C2TIG Exercise Facility.

\$2.2M BA01 in FY01 & 03 to eliminate numerous airfield obstructions. An additional \$55.0M is programmed in FY04-11 to bring Operations & Training facilities up to standards.

MOBILITY--

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

SUPPLY--

A new Furnishings Management Warehouse must be provided to replace the existing facility, which will be demolished to make way for a new C-130 squadron facility. An FY04 \$680K O&M project will provide a new warehouse. The 823 Red Horse requires a new Mobility Warehouse to store and maintain extensive mobility materials and equipment. An FY05 \$1.5M MILCON project will provide the new facility. Additional \$4.7M programmed (FY04-11) to bring the rest of the supply facilities up to standards. There is a continuous need for

routine maintenance and repair to storage facilities. The degraded condition of fuel storage areas requires constant maintenance and workarounds to supply both the CSAR mission as well as support an extensive flying training mission.

The fuel dispensing system on base is old and has been repaired many times using band-aid methods. Many of the components of the system are so old that parts are no longer available for replacement. Loading and offloading and stations are well below current Air Force standards for safety, usability, and functionality.

Unlike other bases, Moody has both a CSAR mission as well as a flying training mission. The strain of supporting continuous flying training operations as well as supporting the needs of a high-demand, low-density asset is severe. The failure of a fuel system has the potential to halt all flight activities on base, costing the Air Force millions not only in repair costs, but also in lost time and productivity.

Along with several projects to repair the fuel tanks, there are projects to construct a new military service station that is properly configured and much safer for personnel to use.

MEDICAL--

ADMINISTRATIVE--

The C2TIG Sys/Warrior School is currently housed in 1959 vintage converted maintenance hangars with a severe shortage of space. Temporary trailers have been utilized to relieve crowding. \$19.4M MILCON in FY04 will be the first phase of two phases to correct this problem.

The FY06 Mission Planning Facility \$8.1M MILCON project will provide Hurlburt Field and HQ AFSOC (tenant MAJCOM) with a needed state of the art Mission Planning Facility to conduct critical mission planning activities and provide a facility to support military conferences in a secure facility and support frequent 16 SOW organizational briefings.

The 16 SOW/ Transportation Squadron is current operating out of old, under-sized, antiquated facilities. This critical organization supports world wide cargo and passenger transportation for HQ AFSOC and the 16 Special Operations Wing. \$2.3M MILCON in FY07 will replace and consolidate the Vehicle Operations Facilities into one up to date facility.

Another \$18.95M in other administration facilities projects is required in FY04-11.

Moody AFB's mission has changed multiple times since its creation. Initially conceived as a training base, it has progressed from that mission to supporting fighters, then to supporting a CSAR mission as well as returning to its training mission. As missions and airframes have changed, the infrastructure has had to adapt many times to support the airframes.

Subsequently, administrative space has been neglected and is often situated in space recovered from other uses. Buildings that were conceived for one purpose have adapted several times to the best advantage possible, leaving administrative space subjugate to the needs of the operational space. In addition, investment in new and revamped operational space has left little funding to support new, properly configured administrative space.

The impacts can be large. Commanders are frequently isolated from their subordinates, as they have been forced to occupy buildings separate from their operational buildings. As such, it becomes difficult and time-consuming for commanders to reach all of their people.

The #1 priority MILCON project, Consolidated Base Support Center, will correct the shortfall to the C-2 level, by providing one building supporting many different functions for the wing commander.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

The Military Family Housing (MFH) Privatization initiatives at Moody AFB and the pending Privatization program at Hurlburt Field AFB have understated the need for funding in the area of MFH. Due to the unique way that these contracts are written, the true total cost of upgrading these facilities is not accurately depicted in the IRR. All existing MFH projects for FY04 and beyond have been taken out of the MILCON and O&M project lists in anticipation of privatizing the command's MFH.

Hurlburt Community Support

The existing Collocated Club is antiquated and must be replaced by an adequate up to date Consolidated Club. Replacement of the existing Club has been validated by a needs assessment study. A FY04 \$5.8M NAF project shall replace the existing club.

The existing Youth Center requires alteration and expansion to meet current base population needs. A FY04 \$1.9M NAF project shall alter and expand the Youth Center.

The existing Fire Crash/Rescue station is housed in a 1956 vintage facility and requires complete replacement. A FY07 \$5.7M MILCON project is required to replace this facility. A FY09 \$4.1M Eastside Fitness Center is required to provide additional Fitness Center capacity the new east side dormitory complex and new operation facilities.

A FY10 \$14.0M Visitors Quarters on the Soundside is required to provide a 120 room facility to meet billeting demands verified by a recently completed Needs Assessment Study.

Another \$44.8M in other administration facilities projects is required to fund projects in FY04-11.

Hurlburt Dorms

\$38.3M is currently required to fund four new dormitory MILCON projects. The latest Hurlburt Field Dormitory Master Plan currently calls for \$47.9M to be spent on replacement dorms, demolition, and renovation of existing dormitories.

Moody Dorms

The majority of the dormitories at Moody AFB is aging and is not configured to the current Air Force standard. Continuous problems with HVAC, roofing, and finishes reduce the standard of living significantly. These problems cannot be corrected without several large contract-level projects.

The dining facility on base is aging, with poor utilities, a severe lack of administrative space and storage space, and deteriorating finishes. Finally, the AETC units on base are forced to house their students in contract housing off-installation due to the shortfall of rooms.

The above shortfalls severely reduce the quality of living on each base. Several MILCON projects and contract-level repair projects are needed to bring the facilities up to current standards and to achieve an acceptable C-rating.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY

AIR FORCE

FISCAL YEAR

2003

MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT

AFSPC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-1	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-2	C-4

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

MOBILITY--

The overall calculated Command rating is C-3, which accurately describes facility conditions in this AFSPC facility classification. The rating is driven by one (1) FY09 Mobility Processing Center MILCON project at Peterson AFB. Completion of this important requirement will considerably update the AFSPC rating in this facility classification. All other installations indicate a C-1 or C-2 rating; therefore, a C-3 is appropriate for AFSPC in this category.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

The overall Command calculation for this facility classification is C-2, however the final AFSPC rating has been adjusted to C-3. The reduced rating is justified by the fact that six of nine major wings were assessed to be at C-3 or C-4. Major factors contributing to this reduction include: facility exposure to the corrosive effects at locations near an ocean, a \$5M Missile Ops Complex at Minot AFB, a \$5.7M Transportation Complex at Schriever AFB, and aged facilities at Los Angeles AFB.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

The overall Command calculation and final AFSPC rating for the RDT&E facility class is C-2, which dropped one level from the FY02 IRR assessment (C-1). The reduced rating is due to the conditions of buildings at LA AFB; these facilities are approximately 50 years old, and presently do not meet the seismic safety requirements imposed by the state of California. A private developer will soon assume responsibility for approximately \$117M worth of MILCON projects in support of Systems Acquisition Management Support (SAMS) at Los Angeles AFB; once complete, the facilities will achieve a C-1 rating, and AFSPC is expected to improve to a C-1 rating in this facility classification.

SUPPLY--

MEDICAL--

The overall Command calculation for the Medical facility classification is C-1, however the final AFSPC rating has been adjusted to C-2. The reduced rating is primarily due to a \$2.1M clinic addition project requirement at Buckley AFB, along with approximately \$3M in

requirements at Peterson AFB that were not reflected in the IRR Tool data. Completion of these requirements will considerably update the AFSPC rating in this facility classification. With the exception of Los Angeles AFB (rated C-2) and Buckley AFB (rated C-3), all other installations were assessed to be C-1; therefore, a C-2 is appropriate for AFSPC in this category.

ADMINISTRATIVE--

A C-3 rating in this facility classification is justified because of facility deficiencies at several locations across AFSPC. Both the Command calculation and final AFSPC ratings are determined to be C-3. Antigua AS, Buckley AFB, and Thule AB have severe shortfalls in the amount of administrative space required to perform their missions. Buckley AFB was recently converted to an active duty base, and requires several facilities in order to support a newly-established Air Base Wing and the associated logistical and support requirements:

Consolidated Services Building, a new Leadership Development Center, and permanent facilities to replace the leased temporary modular buildings. 21 SW MILCON requirements include: a \$15M Technical Support Facility in FY07 to support USNORTHCOM and GMD, a FY10+Base Civil Engineering Complex at Clear AFS, and a FY10+ Consolidated Administration Services Facility at Thule AB. The 45 SW requires the update of over 700,000 square feet of administrative space that was constructed in 1957, as well as numerous facilities at Cape Canaveral AS that require relocation outside the QD arcs and repairs and upgrades to meet current facility standards. Few installations have assessed this facility class at C-1 or C-2; therefore, AFSPC considers C-3 to be the appropriate rating.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

The overall Command calculation and AFSPC assessment is C-4, which dropped one level from the FY02 assessment (C-3). Current and future years' construction and renovation requirements for various dorm, MFH, and community support projects are driving this C-Rating. Many installations do not have an adequate number of community and mission support facilities, and existing facilities are old, and in need of renovation and upgrades to meet current standards and code.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	AIR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	AMC

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing	
C-3	C-4	C-4	NA	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-2	C-4

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

Six AMC bases currently suffer significant airfield pavement deficiencies. Runways and taxiways at Charleston AFB do not meet Federal Aviation Administration or Air Force standards due to failing pavement. Taxiway Bravo at Dover AFB is failing and will soon be unusable for heavily loaded aircraft forcing these aircraft to back taxi on the primary runway. Airfield pavements remain substandard at Grand Forks AFB and the Pavement Condition Index continues to decline leading to an unsatisfactory rating for the airfield. The C Ramp at McChord AFB has deteriorated to the point where C-17s must be towed across it to access maintenance facilities. The runway at Pope AFB is too short to allow large aircraft to take off fully fueled and loaded, forcing additional sorties or enroute stops to meet deployment requirements. Also, five of Pope's seven ramps have severely deteriorated slabs that limit usability and create FOD. Travis AFB has severely degraded runway and taxiway pavements as well as degraded pavements on three of its aircraft parking ramps that continually force workarounds for airfield operations. Three AMC bases suffer from inadequate POL transfer, loading, and storage facilities. Fairchild AFB has outdated transfer pumps that break down on a frequent basis and are near failure. Truck off-load facilities cannot meet delivery requirements and do not provide an adequate alternative fuel delivery mode if the pipeline fails. McChord AFB currently experience many workarounds for bulk POL on and off-load as well as transfer from bulk to operating aircraft hydrant storage. Pope AFB has an old, outdated bulk storage facility that is in constant need of repairs. Flying operations are often hampered due to system failures and repairs are hindered by an inability to acquire replacement parts that are no longer manufactured. Two AMC bases currently struggle to operate with old, obsolete air traffic control facilities. The facility at Dover AFB is too small to adequately conduct effective upgrade training and can't accommodate new equipment without expansion. The facility at Grand Forks AFB is similarly outdated and is only half the size of the current Air Force standard making operations and training difficult if not impossible for its personnel. Fairchild AFB is hindered by inadequate training facilities. Water survival training is currently conducted in a joint-use recreational pool limiting the size and function of the training aids that can be used, reducing realism for aircrew training. Its Resistance Training Facility is old and in poor condition. Frozen surface water due to poor drainage poses an unacceptable risk for aircrew training. Scott AFB is in desperate need for additional space to accommodate the Tactical Airlift Control Center. Currently it is spread across several facilities, which hampers mission effectiveness. The TACC is unable to implement its Integrated Flight Management concept which will allow the TACC commander to link worldwide mobility planning and execution processes into a seamless business process along mission-oriented product lines. In general, nearly \$147M in FIM projects and \$257M in MILCON projects are necessary to move this facility class to C-2.

MOBILITY--

Inadequate deployment and mobility facilities at four AMC bases have severely impacted mission effectiveness in this area. Andrews AFB has a requirement for a new Mobility Processing Center/Warehouse. However this was not entered in ACES at the time of the IRR data pull. Therefore the commander reduced their rating from C-1 to C-2. In reality, they believe the size of the project will bring their rating to a C-4. The current facility is undersized and in poor condition. Processing must be done in a maintenance hangar, which precludes the maintenance function while processing is occurring. Having mobility processing and storage in separate facilities causes transportation and coordination nightmares and slows deployment response times. Fairchild AFB is in dire need of a \$15M Consolidated Mobility Facility. Currently, personnel and deployment processing is scattered across the base in numerous locations making coordination difficult at best and requiring many workarounds to achieve an aircraft ready state. McChord AFB requires a \$6.4M Central Deployment Facility to overcome serious mission delays due to dispersion of deployment storage over five geographically separated facilities and main deployment storage and processing facility 2.5 miles from the flightline. Pope AFB also lacks a Central Deployment Facility leaving them with dispersed deployment functions and inefficient operations. Deteriorated Air Freight and Passenger Terminals are also of great concern at two AMC installations. The Air Freight Terminal at Charleston AFB requires the accomplishment of significant minor construction and repair efforts to correct functional requirements. The lack of a modern terminal could impact the ability of the installation to meet freight transfer needs during a crisis. The passenger terminal at McChord AFB is in need of significant upgrades due to a lack of adequate heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, and proper seismic loading to protect the building and its occupants in the event of an earthquake. Due to a glitch in the real property records, Grand Forks AFB did not receive a rating in this category. In the FY02 IRR, they were rated C-4. They currently have a facility under renovation to house their mobility function. Once it is complete, they will have a C-1 rating in this category. Over \$38M in O&M and MILCON projects is required to raise this rating to C-2. This includes \$4M for the new Mobility Warehouse at Andrews

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

AMC's Maintenance and Production facilities continue to age and deteriorate. Six AMC bases have severe deficiencies in their aircraft maintenance facilities. The current logistics complex at Fairchild is configured for former mission requirements and does not place key functions in efficient locations lengthening shifts for maintenance personnel. MacDill's aircraft maintenance hangars are lacking in fire suppression systems posing a risk to personnel and expensive aircraft and equipment. McChord's hangars also lack adequate fire suppression and roof leaks in four of the hangars negatively impact C-17 maintenance activities, creating numerous workarounds. McConnell continues to lack adequate Corrosion Control and Maintenance Hangar space severely reducing its ability to perform its mission. Maintenance space at Pope and Travis is inadequate and deteriorated impacting their ability to accomplish maintenance requirements. Three AMC bases struggle to accomplish their mission with inadequate vehicle maintenance facilities. At Fairchild AFB, refueling vehicles are maintained in a converted metal building that formerly housed a LOX plant. The building lacks necessary exhaust systems and does not comply with fire and safety standards. MacDill AFB uses a vastly undersized facility for vehicle maintenance that is not equipped with adequate electrical capacity and does not meet current electrical codes. McConnell AFB lacks an adequately sized facility to perform special purpose vehicle maintenance, often forcing the work to be performed outside exposed to the elements, an especially onerous requirement during the winter months. Inadequate Civil Engineer facilities are also a severe problem at three AMC installations. Both McChord and Fairchild CE squadrons are housed in World War II era

wooden shelter that do not meet life/safety code requirements and are not adequately sized to meet current mission. McConnell AFB civil engineers are dispersed into several old, inadequate facilities that create inefficiencies and prevent optimal mission accomplishment. In all, \$20M in FIM and \$220M in MILCON is needed to bring this facility classification rating to C-2.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

We believe the rating in this category is due to erroneous data in the system. Charleston received a C-1 rating but we are unable to find any facilities in their real property data base that fall into this category. We believe AMC should show an N/A for RDTE

SUPPLY--

Inadequate and deteriorating supply warehouses plague five AMC bases. Dover AFB's supply warehouse suffers from significant roof leaks and damage and rusted siding. Docks and overhead doors are in need of repair or replacement. Key deployment and mission support equipment and parts are at risk for water damage. McConnell AFB's supply warehouse has life/fire safety code deficiencies and lacks adequate administrative space. McGuire AFB's supply warehouse requires a new roof without which stored materials and equipment are left at risk for water damage. Scott AFB currently relies on 13 separate WWII-era facilities to store mobility equipment. These buildings are deficient in all areas and create numerous disruptive workarounds. The base has a MILCON project programmed that is not reflected in the IRR data pull. It would drop the base's rating from C-1 to C-3 in this category. Flightline storage is another area where AMC bases are severely deficient. Andrews requires a new Consolidated Aircraft Support Center to replace five substandard facilities. This facility will greatly improve efficiency and more closely link active duty and contract supply and maintenance personnel. Charleston currently uses five inadequate facilities that inhibit efficient span of control and slow response to aircraft part needs. McChord AFB currently stores C-17 parts outside exposed to the elements risking damage in the frequent inclement weather the area experiences. Both Charleston and McChord AFBs suffer mission degradation due to a lack of sufficient bulk fuel storage. They lack capacity to sustain C-17 operations during high tempo contingencies without delays. Munitions storage is another area in great need of attention at McChord and McGuire AFBs. Their current facilities have deteriorated reducing storage capacities and forcing a reliance on waivers to storage criteria to keep them operational. To achieve a C-2 rating in this category, AMC requires over \$12M in FIM and nearly \$64M in MILCON funding.

MEDICAL--

Medical facilities across AMC suffer from inadequate facility investment programs. Five AMC installations need significant MILCON investment now. The medical facilities at Pope AFB are not adequately sized to meet mission requirements. Inadequate space has resulted in medical operations being dispersed throughout six geographically separated facilities. Scott AFB's medical facilities are in a massive state of disrepair due to their age and lack of sustainment funding in past years. The utilities systems and internal infrastructure of Scott's hospital complex is about to fall apart and cannot be replaced due to its cost with respect to the hospital's PRV. Grand Fork's requires significant renovation to its utility infrastructure and functional arrangement. MacDill's hospital needs complete replacement to overcome problems related to its 60-year-old utility infrastructure. Projects for the medical facilities at Travis were not included in the IRR data pull. Thus Travis' rating did not reflect its pressing need for upgrade to its heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems and the complete replacement of its obsolete fire alarm system. Its interior also requires a major overhaul. To achieve a rating of C-2 in this category, AMC will require over \$137M in MILCON.

ADMINISTRATIVE--

While the cost to C-2 for this category has declined significantly from FY02, administrative facilities across AMC continue to struggle for prioritization with failing infrastructure. As the oldest facility on Charleston AFB, the collection of Base Civil Engineer buildings represent major deficiencies that require continuous workarounds by the assigned personnel to accomplish their missions; functional base reorganizations and the age of the buildings have resulted in inadequate facilities that require major rework and retrofit to be able to meet their functional requirements. At Grand Forks AFB, the large facility that houses the Operations Group and Maintenance Group and squadron offices have substandard heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems and much of the office space in the building is worn, unsightly, inefficiently laid out, and does not meet code. McConnell AFB's facility deficiencies in administrative areas such as Contracting, Engineering, and Personnel, are causing these functions to be housed in multiple 1950's vintage wood structures. McGuire's existing Wing Headquarters, built in 1955, is in plain sight of a public thoroughfare and is extremely vulnerable to terrorist attacks at every conceivable level. It does not contain sufficient area to house the entire command staffs of the 305 AMW and 514 AMW and does not comply with AT/FP, ADA, Air Force, AMC, or base architectural standards. The AMOG/AMOS HQ and the AMOG Air Mobility Squadron's facilities are urgently required to achieve maximum mission deployment capabilities, consolidate AMOG personnel and complete the 621 AMOG Expeditionary Mobility Complex in conformance with McGuire's approved general plan. Base support facilities are scattered across McGuire resulting in significant inefficiencies in service delivery, loss of timely response to mission directives, and negative impact on the morale of Air Force personnel. At Andrews AFB, the wing headquarters building is nearly 60 years old and is in critical need of upgrades to all of its major systems including fire alarms and detection, electrical and communication, HVAC, and plumbing, to ensure the continued use of the building. Fairchild AFB requires new facilities for its Civil Engineer Squadron, Mission Support Group, and Wing HQ. These facilities are 50 to 60 year old wood structures that cannot accommodate modern office and communications equipment. The Mission Support Complex fails to meet life/safety code and all the facilities suffer from inadequate climate control systems. McChord AFB requires a new Mission Support Center to consolidate functions currently dispersed into 15 separate facilities. This situation degrades timely and efficient customer support and command and control of installation activities. The McChord Lodging Office is housed in a WWII wood structure that is greatly deteriorated and undersized. At Pope AFB, the wing headquarters building is old and needs a new roof and renovation of the basement to make it useable after being vacated due to air quality problems. Scott AFB suffers from crowded administrative facilities throughout the base, many of which lack adequate fire protection systems. The Scott commander has downgraded their rating in this category to C-3 due to these problems. Travis AFB is another installation lacking adequate facilities for its civil engineer squadron. Currently it is dispersed into multiple facilities that are crowded and outdated. Engineering support to the base is degraded due to the inefficiency and poor quality of these facilities. In total, AMC requires over \$82M in FIM and approximately \$300M in MILCON to get to C-2 in this category.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

Military Family Housing at six of twelve AMC installations requires considerable investment. Pope AFB's Cardinal Heights subdivision was constructed in 1964 and has received only "piece-meal" projects. The FY03 Housing Market Analysis for Pope determined a requirement for 216 additional housing units for deficit construction and there is a requirement to renovate 335 units and replace 4 units in their current inventory to bring them up to current standards. Andrews AFB has extensive housing requirements and must renovate 510 units and replace 55 units to bring them up to current standards. Grand Forks AFB has a requirement to construct

762 new units to replace units no longer suitable for military families. MacDill AFB needs to replace 240 and improve 5 inadequate housing units to meet its housing requirements. With the implementation of the new AF Dorm policy resulting from CORONA South, the Air Force will only provide dormitory space for unaccompanied personnel in the grades of E1-E3 and E4s with less than 3 years of service. Although AMC's requirements have been reduced as a result of the new policy, our goal to provide quality housing for unaccompanied members remains unchanged. There are many facilities at various AMC bases that require immediate attention. At Dover, there are 5 Vietnam-era modular dorms that require replacement. At MacDill, there is a floor in one building that became so "deplorable" it was deemed "uninhabitable". McGuire's dorms are over 45 years old and the interior finishes are badly deteriorated. Many other bases have dorms with systems and finishes that have deteriorated so badly that they are now beyond their useful life. Several AMC bases need improvements in order to keep their personnel "Fit to Fight." Andrews AFB has two fitness centers, one adequate and the other substandard. They do not have adequate space for exercise equipment and cannot meet the fitness needs of their military population. Fairchild AFB's fitness center is collocated with the skills center in an old converted warehouse. It can't be modified to meet current life/safety codes and is energy inefficient. McChord's two fitness centers are old and substandard. They do not have adequate space and cannot be brought up to standard. Visitor quarters are a significant problem at six AMC bases. Andrews AFB has a validated requirement for additional lodging due to the large number of visitors it receives each year and the high cost of contract lodging. MacDill AFB requires a 450-person VQ to meet high demand and avoid costly downtown lodging expenses. McConnell AFB lodging is in need of extensive repairs and requires force protection upgrades due to its proximity to the base perimeter. McGuire AFB requires additional lodging for trainees at the Air Mobility Warfare Center. Currently they must be lodged off-base, up to 45 minutes away. Other facilities in need of attention in AMC include education centers and libraries, fire stations, clubs, chapels, and child development centers. Andrews, McConnell and Pope AFBs currently lack sufficient space for their education centers and libraries making it extremely challenging to accommodate the education needs of base personnel. New or expanded fire stations are needed at Charleston, McChord, McConnell, and Pope AFBs due to deteriorating, inadequately sized facilities that cannot meet mission requirements. Chapel expansion and construction is required at McChord and Pope AFBs. McChord's two chapels are old, undersized, and lack space for religious education requirements. Pope's chapel does not have adequate office space for its staff and requires an addition. Charleston AFB requires a new child development center. The existing facility is old and undersized for the base's requirement. McConnell's child development center needs upgrades to meet fire/life safety codes. In total, AMC requires over \$926M in MILCON, \$76M in FIM, and \$97M in NAF to get to C-2.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	AIR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	ANG

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-3	C-4	C-3	N/A	C-3	N/A	C-1	C-2	C-4

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

The Operations and Training Facilities group is rated C-3 due mainly to undersized and antiquated facilities. Similar to other base functions, operations and training facilities were built in the 1950's and have numerous building and utility systems that are failing. Improper insulation, inefficient HVAC systems, asbestos, leaking roofs are all commonplace throughout the ANG. Hundreds of facilities have inadequate or no fire suppression/detection systems. Over the years, base organizations have grown and reorganized. Renovations to existing spaces have helped units continue to operate with less than their space authorization. Through the years, the ANG has assumed new missions while minimizing facility costs by bedding down these missions in excess or temporary facilities. This is particularly true of communication missions. While the missions were being adequately met initially, they have continued to grow, increasing in manning and equipment without increasing facilities. Nationwide units are being detailed for a homeland alert mission. Facilities to support this mission have been programmed.

Units are using trailers for alert pilot quarters and alert maintenance crews. Temporary trailers do not provide adequate sound attenuation of the ambient airfield noise and impacts crew rest. Other impacts to this facility class include airfield pavements and airfield waivers. Many of the aircraft pavements are showing signs of major distress due to the amount of deferred maintenance. The ANG is programming pavement projects to bring the pavement condition index average for the ANG to a rating of 80 from a current rating of 66. A significant number of facilities built between 1940-1970 violate AF and FAA airfield clearance criteria. These facilities must be relocated to eliminate current airfield waivers. The ANG anticipates needing \$128.6M in SRM and \$729M in MILCON to bring the Operations/Training category back up to a C-2 rating. Note that not all project requirements where the ANG are tenants on AF or AF Reserve installations are included in this report. If all requirements were included, the cost to C-2 would be higher and the C-rating for this facility class may be lower.

MOBILITY--

The Mobility group is rated C-4 due mainly to lack of facilities to perform this function. Mobility processing facilities are new requirements for ANG flying installations not conveniently located near cargo and passenger processing facilities at existing DOD installations. These mobility processing centers were generated as a result of the Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF) concept. Prior to the global war on terrorism, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom, these functions were performed as annual exercises in multiple existing facilities such as maintenance hangers for personnel mobility processing lines, vehicle maintenance for cargo marshalling and processing, and dining hall for passenger

briefing and holding. During these exercises, these facilities must halt or reduce primary mission requirements to perform the tasks listed. Within the past few years, with the increasing number of units mobilized, disruptions have become constant requiring a standalone facility to meet these requirements for training and to handle real world deployments. A number of units are converting antiquated facilities excessed by other projects to meet the mobility requirement. The PRV for this group is \$24.3M and is low due to the limited number of processing center currently in the ANG inventory. Over \$7.4M in SRM and \$16.3M in MILCON is required to move this facility class to a C-2 rating. The ANG anticipates the MILCON cost to increase in the coming years for additional installations identify this requirement.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

The Maintenance and Production Facilities group is rated C-3 due mainly to the age and improper configuration of existing facilities. Many times these type facilities are the oldest on base, built during WWII, Korean conflict, and the 1960's. They need to be either modernized if possible or replaced. The ANG has converted significant numbers of wings to modern weapon systems over the years but have not had adequate funding for facilities requiring a band aide approach to facility conversions. Renovation of legacy systems has led to poor working environments in inefficient functional configurations. Built during the days of inexpensive energy, these facilities lack proper insulation and efficient utility systems increasing overall O&M budgets. Some utilities systems are so old that finding repair parts has been impossible or prohibitively expensive. Changes in fire suppression systems are requiring existing systems to be upgraded

At many locations mission support from this class of facility is significantly degraded based on improper configuration, limited or complete lack of maintenance facilities. Changes in maintenance requirements and systems from 50's and 60's era aircraft to current airframes have grown significantly. Facility deficiencies have not reached the critical state due to workarounds and dual-utilization of existing space. However, workarounds have been pushed to their limits and are increasing the maintenance backlog. Many of these facilities should have been demolished, but are now in a forced-use status. The ANG anticipates needing \$86.9M in SRM and \$680.8M in MILCON to bring the Maintenance and Production facilities category back up to a C-2 rating. Note that not all project requirements where the ANG are tenants on AF or AF Reserve installations are included in this report. If all requirements were included, the cost to C-2 would be higher and the C-rating for this facility class may be lower.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

The Research, Development, Test, and Evaluations Facilities group is rated C-1 but should be not applicable (N/A). The only ANG facility listed under this facility class is improperly identified as an aircraft research facility. It has been corrected on the installations real property records. This facilities group should be listed as not applicable since the ANG does not receive RDT&E funding.

SUPPLY--

The Supplies Facilities group is rated C-3 due mainly to the age and improper configuration of existing facilities. Many of the supply warehouses were built in the 1950's and do not provide adequate height and utilities to maximize the space by use of mechanical material handling systems. Most of these facilities are mal-positioned, severely deteriorated and worn out. They need to be replaced. Existing munitions facilities are antiquated, deteriorating, and undersized for current aircraft training munitions and real world base defense munitions requirements. Limited space has required waivers to store incompatible munitions types. At numerous locations, the small footprint of most ANG installations at commercial airports require munitions storage facilities to be geographically separated from the ANG main installation. In many cases these locations are near residential areas. Still at numerous locations personnel must travel across active aircraft taxiways to transport munitions to the aircraft. The ANG anticipates needing \$17.8M in SRM and \$162.6M in MILCON to bring the Supply category back up to a C-2 rating. Note that not all project requirements where the ANG are tenants on AF or AF Reserve installations are included in this report. If all requirements were included, the cost to C-2 would be higher and the C-rating for this facility class may be lower.

MEDICAL--

The Medical Facilities group is rated C-1 but should be N/A. ANG facilities listed under this facility class are improperly identified. The ANG only has medical training facilities which are listed under "Operations and Training." It has been corrected on the installations real property records. This facilities group should be listed as not applicable since the ANG does not receive medical funding.

ADMINISTRATIVE--

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

The Housing and Community Facilities group is rated C-4 due mainly to the space deficiencies in Security Forces and Fire Protection. The ANG does not have any housing with the exception of at the Technical Training Center at Knoxville and Combat Readiness Training Centers.

Many of the Security Forces facilities only occupy 60% of their authorized space. Changes in Security Forces including squadrons doubling in size, new intrusion detection systems increasing the central security control room, and significant increases in mobility equipment and new equipment (ATVs) have occurred in the past five years. Most bases are forced to store some of this equipment outside. Exposure to the outside environment is deteriorating the condition of the mobility equipment.

Most fire stations in the ANG were designed and constructed for smaller equipment packages and were utilized as training stations. Over the years the size and the number of fire protection vehicles have increased beyond the configuration and number of vehicle bays. Majority of fire stations, manned by both male and female firefighters now support 24/7 military and civilian flying operations. Functions now required include sleeping areas, training areas, admin, alarm rooms, vehicle and equipment bays, eating areas, and physical conditioning. The ANG anticipates needing \$26.7M in SRM and \$387.8M in MILCON to bring the Community Support category back up to a C-2 rating. Note that not all project requirements where the ANG are tenants on AF or AF Reserve installations are included in this report. If all requirements were included, the cost to C-2 would be higher.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

The Utilities and Grounds Improvements Facilities group is computed as C-1 but has been downgraded to C-2. Due to the utilities privatization program, base personnel were not identifying utilities projects since all capital improvement funding had been deferred until after the privatization process was complete. ANG/CE acknowledges that once properly identified, this group rating may well be C-4. On average, the utilities to include water, electrical, and sewage systems are over 50 years old and need to be replaced to meet the demands of the installations. Most utility systems are not looped and can be disrupted which could shut down the flying mission at an installation.

Many installations do not have the proper communications duct bank system to allow them to update fiber optics as quickly as needed. Many of the road networks at the installations have had needed maintenance and repair deferred due to the limited O&M funds available to put toward these projects. Note that not all project requirements where the ANG are tenants on AF or AF Reserve installations are included in this report. If all requirements were included the C-rating for this facility class may be lower.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY

AIR FORCE

FISCAL YEAR

2003

MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT

PACAF

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-3	C-4	C-4	C-1	C-3	C-1	C-3	C-3	C-4

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

PACAF airfield pavements are degraded and pose major FOD risk at most installations, impacting everything from basic runway ops, taxiing, and parking, to day-to-day aircraft maintenance. We have major MILCON and Host Nation funded projects programmed to repair existing airfield pavements. PACAF bases in Korea require extensive repairs to Hardened Aircraft Shelters, and many PACAF installations have failing infrastructure support for airfield operations. Eielson and Elmendorf AFBs are strategically positioned in Alaska for Rapid Global Reach and require flight simulator facilities for Distributed Mission Operations trainers to provide critical classified training for lead AEF aircrews. Kunsan, Andersen, Eielson AFBs require new consolidated communications facilities to effectively support their missions. Osan AB requires a new base operations/RAPCOM/tower complex to provide air traffic control support to Osan, as well as all other Air Force fight-in-place bases on the Korean peninsula. These deficiencies significantly degrade PACAF's ability to provide air and space power throughout the AOR.

MOBILITY--

Facilities supporting strategic mobility operations are crucial to PACAF's mission to provide ready aerospace power across the largest AOR in the Air Force. A Joint Mobility Center is required at Hickam, to effectively serve as the primary PACOM port of deployment, which includes the Army's Stryker brigade. Osan and Kunsan ABs are the only Air Force fight-in-place installations and are the primary Air Force reception and redeployment locations for the Korean Peninsula. Deployment operations at both bases are carried out at deteriorated, undersized, and scattered facilities and do not safely and efficiently support TPDF follow-on forces during exercised and contingencies. MILCON projects have been programmed to address PACAF's deployment facilities shortfalls. Andersen AFB has programmed a freight terminal to support AEF FOL bomber and strategic airlift missions at this forward positioned installation.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

Deficient facilities in this category adversely impact sortie support. Many maintenance and production facilities in WESTPAC are WWII and Korean War vintage. Given declining budgets and force reductions since their construction, funding levels have failed to keep pace with the technological advancement of weapons systems and these facilities now present fire safety concerns, inadequate space, unconsolidated operations, and environmental pollution risks. Aged aircraft maintenance hangars or lack of hangars adversely impacts maintenance

and repair of both fighter and large airframe transport aircraft. Elmendorf AFB, a major strategic airlift base in the arctic, lacks a large frame aircraft hangar and fuel system maintenance must be performed outside, placing personnel and the environment at risk. Fighter aircraft maintenance at Korean fight-in-place bases is scattered among many facilities and critical sortie generation functions lack the required semi-hardening and chemical-biological collection protection to ensure sustained combat operation support.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

SUPPLY--

Supply warehouses throughout PACAF are approaching 60 years of age and strained budgets over that period of time have produced facility conditions that do not provide adequate storage of vital assets, especially in the harsh environments of Korea and Alaska. Hickam AFB and Kunsan AB have significant warehousing shortage due to dilapidated facilities that have out-lived their useful life, but cannot be demolished until modern replacement facilities are constructed. Consistent with Munitions

Infrastructure assessments, there are munitions storage and maintenance deficiencies throughout the command. One of the most significant is the Andersen AFB AEF FOL munitions storage shortfall of 60 igloos and major repair to existing igloos. Facility deterioration has created net explosive weight shortfalls. Munitions maintenance facilities throughout PACAF are severely deteriorated and do not provide adequate mission support for the ever-changing smart munitions being fielded in the AOR. Force shaping, consolidation of assets, reduction of manpower, and fielding of new munitions systems has left existing munitions storage inadequate. Insufficient WRM storage space is another PACAF concern in this area, with Kunsan AB in need of over 20,000 additional square feet to meet exercise support and real-world missions.

MEDICAL--

ADMINISTRATIVE--

Many administrative facilities throughout PACAF were constructed in the 1940s/50s and have not seen significant infrastructure upgrades since. Many historic facilities can not be demolished and have outdated plumbing, electrical, heating, and COMM systems that need to be replaced to effectively support HQ functions and command and control. Facilities such as the PACAF HQ building, the old Alaskan Command building at Elmendorf AFB, and building 21000 at Andersen AFB, with their patchwork fixes over the years, are representative of this facility class and possess significant life safety, fire, and American Disabilities Act deficiencies. A significant amount of administrative functions are located in deteriorated and scattered facilities that are being programmed for consolidation to improve operational efficiency and utilization of limited resources.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

PACAF's overseas and isolated locations make community support facilities vital to the well-being and readiness of our military communities. Years of deficient O&M funding, coupled with the challenges of garnering support for MILCON in this facility category alongside operational requirements, have pushed many facilities to the brink of failure. Interim repairs

by in-house forces and small contract projects can no longer keep up with the accelerating rate of decay within this facility category. Education/library complexes are being programmed for Hickam AFB, Kunsan AB, and Andersen AFB. Eielson AFB needs to replace deteriorated and undersized fitness center, chapel center, youth center, and theater to provide essential quality of life for the base population at this remote arctic installation with lengthy periods of darkness. PACAF bases in Japan need to replace deteriorated and small chapels to meet base population quality of life needs. These projects are not authorized under the JPIF program because they are religious facilities. Elmendorf AFB needs a new regional PME center. PACAF's gross dormitory room deficit is approximately 1,836 as detailed in the 2004 Air Force Dormitory Master Plan Update. The estimated cost to alleviate this deficit and bring existing dormitories to the "1+1" private room standard is \$223M. Adequate dormitory space is critical at PACAF's remote locations, with over \$209M of MILCON and Host Nation funds required to address dormitory needs in Korea alone. PACAF has a deficit of approximately 648 units throughout the AOR. We will meet the FY07 goal for eliminating inadequate housing at most PACAF locations. Due to the extremely large housing improvement requirement at overseas Air Force installations, Air Force and OSD agreed to extend the deadline for overseas installation to FY09. For Kadena AB we have a commitment from the Government of Japan to begin the GOJ investment process for all GOJ funded replacement projects currently in the program by FY09. Execution of these host nation projects, however, will extend well beyond FY10 due to Japanese funding and construction schedules. AF investment at other Japan installations will improve units older than 20 years by 2009. PACAF requires \$219M to eliminate inadequate family housing units at Eielson, Andersen and Osan. Hickam and Elmendorf will be accomplished through privatization. Our 2002 Family Housing Master Plan (FHMP) currently shows it will cost approximately \$150M to improve inadequate family housing units at our bases on mainland Japan and another \$140M at our installations on Okinawa. However, a workshop was recently held to more thoroughly address requirements in Japan. Results of this workshop are pending and will more accurately identify investment needed to address all inadequate units. Additionally, these numbers do not include host nation funding in Japan, which is necessary to bring all of our housing units up to standards.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

PACAF utility systems are operational and generally able to meet mission requirements. They, however, are being stressed and are rated C-3 because of problems with capacity, obsolete equipment and technology and deterioration from age and use. In addition, PACAF's environment ranging from tropical and corrosive to arctic takes its toll on equipment and materials. Electrical systems are a concern throughout PACAF but particularly at Andersen, Eielson, Hickam and Yokota where reliability issues are at the forefront in addition to unscheduled outages. Several of the bases have also outgrown system capacities and upgrades are required. Water systems at Andersen, Elmendorf, Hickam, Kadena, Kunsan and Osan are experiencing one or more of the following symptoms: water line breaks, low system pressures, deteriorated storage tanks and antiquated treatment plants. Wastewater systems throughout PACAF are in general need of upgrades either with collection piping or lift stations but at Kunsan and Osan wastewater discharges do not meet environmental standards. Utility systems therefore need to be repaired, upgraded to meet capacity shortfalls and modernized to minimize impacts to quality of life and improve mission readiness capability.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY

AIR FORCE

FISCAL YEAR

2003

MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT

USAFA

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility N/A	Maint/ Production	RDTE C-1	Supply C-1	Medical C-3	Admin C-3	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-2		C-1	C-1	C-1	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING--

MOBILITY--

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

SUPPLY--

MEDICAL--

Low rating due to large MILCON Project. The facility operates at less than optimum but is functioning with workarounds. Shortfalls include degraded clinical services, eye surgery services, operating room capability, emergency room services and administrative space.

ADMINISTRATIVE--

Low rating due to a large O&M project to renovate the primary Headquarters facility at the Academy. Facility systems have reached or exceeded life expectancy. Occupants struggle to operate in an environment of rapidly changing temperatures and antiquated workspaces. The project to fix includes a complete renovation.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

Very large housing replacement and renovation projects resulted in a lower rating.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

Low rating due to aging infrastructure and needed repairs to high temperature hot water lines and water mains. Mission impacts continue as unforeseen utility outages occur due to utility breaks.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY

AIR FORCE

FISCAL YEAR

2003

MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT

USAFE

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-3	C-4	C-3	N/A	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-3

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

USAFE airfield pavements are degraded at several installations, which impacts airfield operations, limits parking and maintenance, and increases risk to aircraft and personnel. Infrastructure support for airfield operations is failing; six of ten installations require extensive hardened aircraft shelter repairs. Several bases require MILCON projects, including new aircraft parking ramps, new arm/dearm pads, munitions storage pad repairs, and consolidated communication facilities to support communication upgrades impacting mission requirements. RAF Mildenhall's MILCON requirements have increased due to the Special Operations Force bed down. Lajes has two \$8M FIM Critical and five \$8M FIM requirements, totaling \$56M, to fix the fuels pier breakwater, which was severely damaged during winter storms in 2001. This breakwater protects the base's single POL receipt capability. In total, we have identified over \$800M in requirements for this facility class. With major MILCON, NATO and Host Nation projects programmed to repair existing airfield and improve operations facility conditions over the next few years, we expect to improve this category's rating to C-2 by FY08.

Commander's Rating: Half of the USAFE Wing CCs downgraded this category to a C-3 or C-4 and RAF Mildenhall has a calculated C-4 rating in this category. Over half of the installations require extensive work to repair supporting infrastructure for airfield operations. Based on this clear message from the Wing CCs, the commander's rating places Operations and Training at C-3 instead of the calculated C-2.

MOBILITY--

USAFE is severely lacking in required Mobility facilities. Five of the ten installations have non-existent or deficient passenger and freight processing facilities. Projects programmed include a new passenger terminal and combined deployment center for Aviano, a mobility processing center, an air drop facility, a USAFE Theater Air Support Center facility for Ramstein, a passenger/mobility processing center for Spangdahlem, passenger terminal repairs at Lajes, AEF and cargo processing facilities at Lakenheath, and an AEF processing facility at Mildenhall for a total of \$135M in Mobility requirements. USAFE requires \$3M of O&M and \$49M of MILCON to buy this facility class to C-2. We expect to improve this category's rating to C-2 by FY08.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

Eight of ten installations rate Maintenance & Production facility class as substandard. Almost all USAFE installations conduct maintenance operations in temporary, inadequate, and

deteriorated facilities. Aviano has no aircraft corrosion control facility. Spangdahlem's maintenance operations are located in undersized, aged facilities, scattered throughout the base, requiring constant workarounds. Camp Darby has only one facility available for munitions maintenance and missile maintenance functions, requiring one function to stop working before the other can begin. Lajes has a \$14M project to repair their only hangar, deemed unsafe by wing safety. Ramstein has over \$100M programmed as MILCON requirements. Mildenhall's MILCON requirements have increased by \$15M primarily due to the Special Operations Force bed down. USAFE has developed a Theater Munitions Distribution Strategy (TMDS), which directly aligns to USAFE's change from a fight-in-place garrison approach to an expeditionary combat force. TMDS is a theater-wide positioning strategy designed to support projected combat operational requirements. Theater Munitions Distribution is the conventional munitions arm of Agile Combat Support (ACS) and supports COMUSAFE's efforts to provide conventional munitions for effective air power projection within EUCOM and NATO. Its primary objective is to ensure the capability is available to move ammunition to the fight and to ensure main operating bases (MOB) and forward operating locations (FOL) are capable of receipt, storage, bed down, and assembly of munitions at planned sortie rates. Theater objectives encompass all aspects of munitions support and are comprised of many interrelated components such as stockpile positioning, maintenance, equipment, manning, facilities and infrastructure. Over \$127M in facility requirements have been identified but are still in the process of being programmed into the appropriate facility class. Over \$21M is currently identified and unfunded in the Maintenance and Production facility class. The NATO portion of this \$127M is yet to be determined. USAFE requires \$25M in O&M and \$167M in MILCON to bring this facility class to C-2. Currently, we expect to reach C-2 by FY10. However, unprogrammed TMDS requirements may delay C-2 beyond FY10.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

SUPPLY--

USAFE has a deficit of permanent war reserve materiel, munitions, and general storage facilities. Currently, many storage facilities in USAFE are fabric buildings and other non-permanent structures. Aviano has mobility equipment located outside at various locations around the base, causing rust and preventing the wing from meeting DOC statement timelines. A \$4.8M MILCON warehouse will save money, improve timeliness and improve mission readiness. Many of Camp Darby's missile storage facilities are antiquated 1940s/50s construction, undersized and inadequate for operations. USAFE has developed a Theater Munitions Distribution Strategy (TMDS), which directly aligns to USAFE's change from a fight-in-place garrison approach to an expeditionary combat force. TMDS is a theater-wide positioning strategy designed to support projected combat operational requirements. Theater Munitions Distribution is the conventional munitions arm of Agile Combat Support (ACS) and supports COMUSAFE's efforts to provide conventional munitions for effective air power projection within EUCOM and NATO. Its primary objective is to ensure the capability is available to move ammunition to the fight and to ensure main operating bases (MOB) and forward operating locations (FOL) are capable of receipt, storage, bed down, and assembly of munitions at planned sortie rates. Theater objectives encompass all aspects of munitions support and are comprised of many interrelated components such as stockpile positioning, maintenance, equipment, manning, facilities and infrastructure. Over \$127M in facility requirements have been identified, but are still in the process of being programmed into the appropriate facility class. Over \$13M is currently identified and unfunded in the Supply facility class. The NATO portion of this \$127M is yet to be determined. In total, we have

identified over \$180M in requirements for this facility class. Currently, we expect to reach C-2 by FY08. However, unprogrammed TMDS requirements may delay C-2 beyond this projected date. Commander's Rating: Four of the ten USAFE installations rated this facility class as substandard. Based on the wing commander's ratings and the identified but unprogrammed TMDS requirements, the commander's rating places Supply at C-3 instead of the calculated C-2.

MEDICAL--

Both Ramstein AB and Spangdahlem AB have old, deteriorating and inadequate medical facilities. Both bases have MILCON projects to construct new facilities programmed for \$86M total. Spangdahlem's existing medical clinic, constructed as a temporary facility in 1953, is well beyond its useful life and requires replacement; Spangdahlem has a \$36M MILCON project to fix this deficiency. RAF Alconbury has a \$2.5M project to move the clinic at RAF Upwood to RAF Alconbury. Medical functions at Ramstein are located in numerous facilities throughout the installation, including many relocatable structures. We expect to reach C-2 in FY09 provided the Ramstein MILCON project is funded.

ADMINISTRATIVE--

Many administrative facilities throughout USAFE are past their useful lives and need replacement or major upgrades, to include AT/FP requirements. Most installations do not have consolidated administrative areas, adding unnecessary delays to customer service functions (i.e. in- and out-processing). Approximately 9% of administrative space is classified as semi-permanent with an average age of 37 years, exceeding the 5 to 25 year semi-permanent lifespan. Additionally, 3% is classified as temporary; with an average age of 35 years, this is well past the 5-year lifespan for temporary facilities. USAFE requires \$9M in O&M and \$99.5M in MILCON to bring IRR to C-2. We project to buy this facility class to C-2 by FY07.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

This facility class is comprised of the Community Support, Dorms and MFH facility classes. These categories are evaluated separately and then rolled up into one C-rating. Six USAFE installations rated Community Support/MFH Facility class as inadequate, C-3 or C-4, with \$1.2B of requirements identified. USAFE requires \$26M in O&M and \$452M in MILCON to bring the Community Support and MFH facility class rating to C-2. We project to buy this facility class to C-2 by FY09.

Dorms: 5,242 rooms are required in USAFE. Currently 1,858 rooms meet the 1+1 standard and 3,384 2+2 rooms require renovation to the new 4-Airmen standard to comply with the 2004 Dorm Master Plan (DMP). Additionally, our dorms are all classified as high-occupancy buildings, requiring expensive Anti-Terrorism/ Force Protection enhancements. Across the command, enlisted personnel continue living in cramped accommodations that do not comply with current Air Force dormitory standards. Incirlik AB has a 42-room deficit along with and a total of 480 rooms in 7 dormitory buildings that do not meet Air Force standards. Both RAF Mildenhall and Lakenheath have requirements for two replacement dorms at a total of \$57M. USAFE requires \$56M in MILCON to bring this facility class to C-2 with additional requirements to be developed from the new 2004 DMP.

MFH: Both Incirlik AB and RAF Alconbury's projects were inadvertently left out. Data used in this IRR was from the FY05 APOM, however at that time, Incirlik data was not included due to the overseas basing study. We think Alconbury was left out because the installation was listed as RAF Molesworth in the FY05 APOM data instead of RAF Alconbury. If included, their ratings would be a C-4 and C-3 respectively; however it won't change the overall USAFE C-rating of C-3. USAFE bases have a Family Housing deficit of 616 units. The RAF Mildenhall and Lakenheath community has the largest housing deficit in USAFE with a shortfall of 590 units. Their off-base housing market is challenged by the United Kingdom's style of house construction, which often does not meet DoD standards. The on-base homes have up to 500 SF less than authorized, and many of the 3, 4, and 5-bedroom homes have only one bathroom and have never had a kitchen or bath upgrade. Homes in Germany are almost entirely 3 & 4 story stairwell homes; many of the units have laundry facilities in the basement and have not had a kitchen or bath upgrade. Spangdahlem's family housing program was put on hold pending the outcome of the Overseas Basing Study. Spangdahlem has only renovated 30% of their government-owned family housing units. Additionally, all of Germany's stairwell family homes are classified as high-occupancy buildings, thus requiring expensive Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection enhancements. Community Support: Concur with the overall rating of C-2.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

The C-rating for this facility class has drastically and unrealistically risen from a C-4 in 2002 due to the elimination of the weighting factors and environmental operations and services requirements. We don't feel the calculated rating of C-1 accurately reflects the true rating for this facility class. Infrastructure problems continue to arise due to inadequate maintenance and upgrades on aging systems. We are nearing the end of the 50-year life cycle; water and electrical outages continue due to substandard systems. Numerous requirements exist in the areas of electrical distribution, heat plants, water systems, wastewater treatment, roadways, and AT/FP measures such as standoff parking and perimeter lighting. We have initiated base infrastructure assessment team evaluations, which provide an external review of an installation's infrastructure. This evaluation assesses the current state of aging systems, and provides listings of projects to repair or modernize them to meet current and future needs of the installation. We expect the requirements in this category to grow and the C-rating to drop over the next few years as the detailed installation infrastructure studies identify requirements related to changes in utility system demands, increased growth and mission realignments. Increased utility capacity is already required at Aviano AB, Italy, Mildenhall AB, UK, and Ramstein AB, Germany, to accommodate planned growth and mission realignments.

Commander's Rating: Half the USAFE Wing CCs downgraded this category; RAF Lakenheath and Aviano AB rated it as inadequate. This facility class has \$230M worth of requirements identified. Limitations in the IRR software only allow the downgrade to a C-2, however because of the known but unprogrammed requirements at almost all our installations, the most accurate rating for this facility class is a C-3.

INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	AIR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR	2003
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	11 WG

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

Operations/ Training	Mobility	Maint/ Production	RDTE	Supply	Medical	Admin	Utilities/ Grounds	Community/ Housing
C-3	C-4	C-4	NA	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-4

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING --

USAF Band is housed in an old Hangar that has been converted several times throughout its life. Prior to becoming the home to the USAF Band, it served as the base commissary. The Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning systems requires repair, the building envelope requires significant repair, and additional space is needed for increased mission and personnel (Ceremonial Brass unit with equipment maintenance and storage). The manuscript library requires expansion and upgrade to properly protect these priceless documents. The Honor Guard Campus requires a covered training area to allow year-round training. Projected increases in personnel strength and mission requirements dictate expansion of training and dormitory facilities.

MOBILITY--

The project to convert Hangar 1 to a Wing Readiness Center is under construction. Project provides an optimized facility layout for supporting the 11th Wing mobility mission including deployment of 11th Wing personnel in support of AEF cycles, Pentagon and HQ USAF personnel support, and storage, deployment processing areas, and training support. Adjustment of PRV resulted in a drop from last year's rating of C-3. Completion of the Hangar 1 renovation project will result in a rating of C-2.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION--

Civil Engineering readiness function and several maintenance shops are operating in sub-standard facilities throughout the base. Deplorable facility conditions impact readiness training, command and control, and quality of life for personnel working in these facilities.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION--

SUPPLY--

New requirements for warehouse facilities drove the rating from C-1 to C-3. Automatic Data Processing Equipment (ADPE) requires adequate staging facilities to protect, receive, and transfer this highly valuable equipment. In an effort to free up valuable real estate in the core of the base, a central storage facility is planned to replace and consolidate numerous temporary storage sheds on Bolling AFB. Required document staging activities are currently taking up space that could be better used as administrative offices. The 11th Wing currently occupies an

additional 12,500 SF of storage space at a remote location - a three-hour round trip. The construction of a central storage facility on Bolling AFB is needed to improve control over our resources, provide timely service, and reduce the time our people spend on the beltway.

MEDICAL--

The 11th Wing Drug Demand Reduction program requires 1300 SF - and is operating in a facility of about 500 SF. Increased Emergency Generator capacity is required to permit continued service during a commercial power outage. Currently, only selected rooms have emergency power. Treatment rooms, patient waiting room, records office, and pharmacy lack emergency power. Recently identified repair requirements for roof leaks are threatening the medical mission of the 11th Wing.

ADMINISTRATIVE--

The administrative facility category has a calculated rating of C-1. Due to the location of Bolling AFB within the National Capital Region (NCR), leasing and space requirements are growing, and will continue to grow. Current functions are not properly positioned to provide maximum support and efficient customer service. I am assessing the Administrative facility class as C-2 in order to accurately reflect that the 11th Wing Administrative facilities have been exhausted and are in need of investment for anticipated future growth. Lack of force protection for personnel in multi-story administrative facilities (progressive collapse, protective glazing) will require substantial investment to comply with force protection requirements.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND MFH--

The Military Family Housing (MFH) replacement program is underway and headed in the right direction. However, Fitness Center and Dormitory replacement efforts need attention to ensure we have an Air Force that is "Fit to Fight" and housed in safe, modern facilities. Replacement of the high-rise Blanchard Barracks, as part of the USAF Dormitory Master Plan, is slated for "beyond 2015". In order to keep this facility functioning until then, a substantial annual investment will be required.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS--

Our High Temp Hot Water (HTHW) System is old and failing. Distribution lines require upgrade and extension to allow emergency bypass of breaks, minimizing outages and system down-time. Our Chilled Water Distribution System is old and failing. Lines require upgrade and extension to allow emergency bypass of breaks, minimizing outages and system down-time. The Secondary Electrical Distribution Lines need to be changed from a radial configuration to loops to allow for redundancy and to minimize impact of outages. The Storm Water Collection System requires the creation of relief trunk lines to prevent localized flooding. The facility fire protection systems require upgrades in 75 buildings. Water and Sewer Systems are undergoing privatization. The privatization process will likely generate additional requirements to improve these systems.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

UNCLASSIFIED

End of Fiscal Year 2003

INSTALLATION AND FACILITIES READINESS REPORT

COMPONENT: **Defense Logistics Agency**

FISCAL YEAR: 2003

Operations & Training	Maintenance & Production	RD&E	Supply	Medical	Admin	Community & Housing	Utility Ground	Real Est
C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1	NA*	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-1

Note: The data provided is for those installations DLA operates as the host

* No real property facilities of this type exist in the DLA inventory